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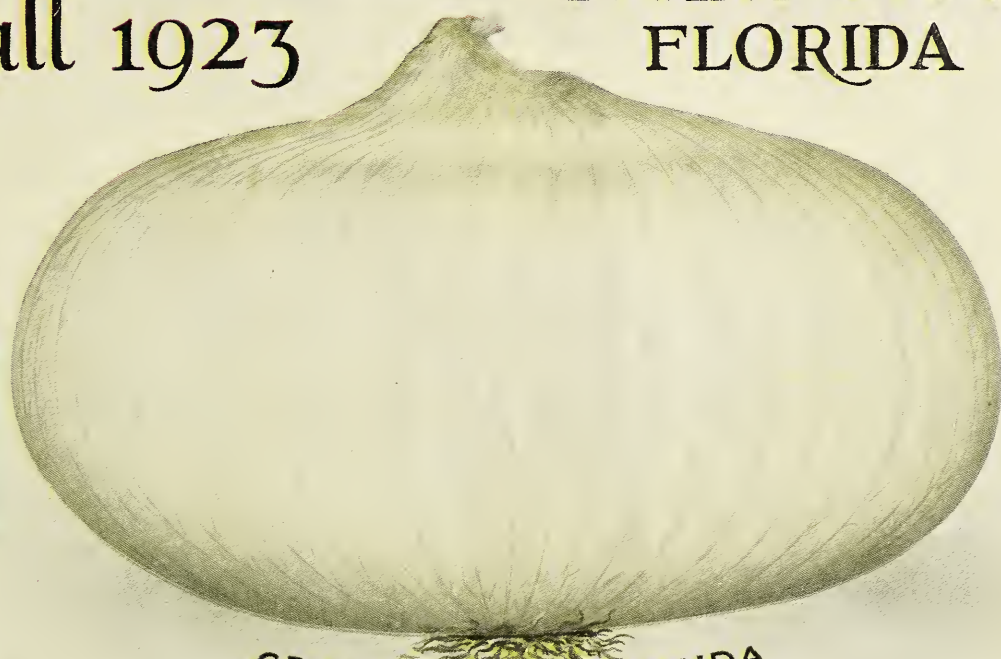
JAN 6 1925
U.S. 109.

Kilgore

SEED CO.

Fall 1923

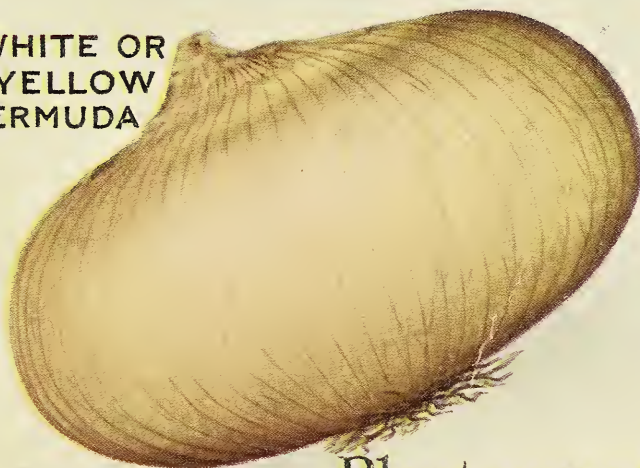
PLANT CITY,
FLORIDA



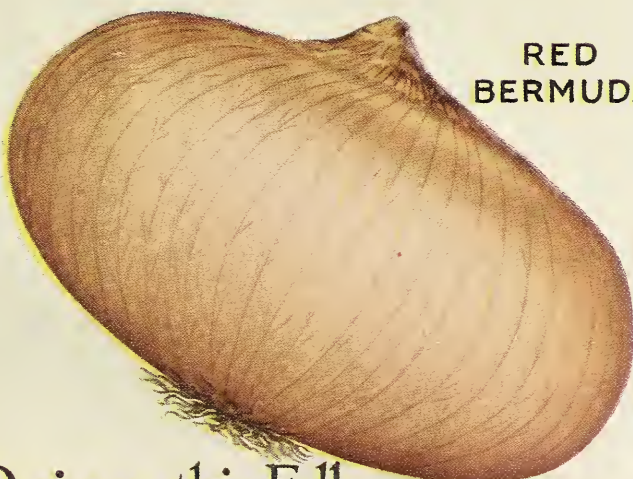
CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA

D. N. Shoemaker.
AUG 17 1923

WHITE OR
YELLOW
BERMUDA



RED
BERMUDA



Plant some Onions this Fall.
The Largest and Nicest Onions
are grown from seed.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums and Pansy.

MARCH.—Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans, Benne, Bermuda and all other Grasses, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumbers, Soja and Velvet Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Egyptian Wheat and Watermelons.

Asters, Begonia, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Cosmos, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Digitalis, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Zinnia.

APRIL.—Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Velvet and Soja Beans, Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelons and Egyptian Wheat.

Asters, Begonia, Cosmos, Coleus, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

MAY.—Pole and Field Beans, Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Chufas, Velvet and Soja Beans, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

Begonia, Cosmos, Coleus, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Digitalis, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

JUNE.—Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, various grasses, Egg Plant, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soja Beans, June and Kaffir Corn, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabaga.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clocks, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

JULY.—Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clocks, Marigold, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

AUGUST.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clock, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER.—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox and Zinnia.

OCTOBER.—Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Sage.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

NOVEMBER.—Carpet and Rye Grasses, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Vetch.

Begonia, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Coleus, Digitalis, Daisy, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

DECEMBER.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas and Oats.

Begonia, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Coleus, Daisy, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

YOU SHOULD READ!

When accompanied with order for seed or any other item listed in the catalogue, you can secure any of the following periodicals or publications at prices shown, which is about one-half of regular price.

FLORIDA GROWER.—Published weekly at Tampa. Florida's leading authority covering citrus, poultry, general farming and live stock. Regular price \$2.00; with order \$1.15 per year.

SOUTHERN RURALIST.—Published semi-monthly in Atlanta. One of the South's foremost periodicals, covering general farming, stock and poultry raising. Regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL.—Oldest and leading poultry journal of the United States. Published in Chicago. Regular price \$1.00; with order 50c per year.

THE CHICK BOOK.—From the breeding pen through the shell to maturity. It contains the experience of the world's

leading poultrymen and all the latest and most trustworthy information about hatching, rearing, fattening, marketing and shipping of newly hatched chicks. Regular price 50c; with order 25c postpaid.

HOW TO FEED POULTRY FOR ANY PURPOSE WITH PROFIT.—A complete and authoritative treatise on feeding all classes of poultry. Formulas to meet every probable requirement and for fowls kept under all conditions. Practical rules for feeding and how to adapt them to individual requirements. A text book for beginners and a reference book for the expert. Regular price \$1.25; with order 65c postpaid.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—A complete guide to the successful hatching and rearing of chicks by modern artificial methods. Regular price \$1.00; with order 50c postpaid.

SUCCESSFUL BACK YARD POULTRY KEEPING.—A fine book on how to raise poultry profitably with a small space. Regular price \$1.00; with order only 50c.

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IMPORTANT

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there would be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly.

NOTICE

Make remittance by check, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money.

Postage.—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel Post Weight.—Parcel Post weight limit has been extended to 70 lbs. up to and including the third zone. Many times you can get big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, large quantities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 45 lbs. will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not in easy access by freight or express, parcel post service will not only be found far more satisfactory, but more economical. Therefore, when making up your order it might be well to consider this. If you are on rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Parcel Post Rate.—First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. For example: 5 pounds would be 9c. First quart 6c, each additional quart 2c, peck 20c. This rate applies to any point in Florida. We pay postage on all packets and quarts.

Warranting Seeds.—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

SEED BED

ORDINARILY WE GET OUT OF A THING JUST WHAT WE PUT INTO IT

When preparing your seed bed; whether it be ten feet square or a hundred acres, break up the ground good and deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Where seed beds are desired for starting plants, same should be thoroughly broken or dug up. Broadcast some good vegetable fertilizer containing three to five per cent ammonia at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet, then thoroughly mix same with the soil. After this is done it is always best to let bed stand for three to five days, during which time your fertilizer goes through a chemical reaction, rendering the chances much less liable to destroy the

vitality of your seed. When you are ready to plant your seed, if same are to be sown broadcast, take a rake and freshen up the soil, if seeds are sown in drill, of course the ground is freshened by opening the row. Do not plant any small seed over half inch deep. It would be better to simply press into the soil many of the small delicate seed by the use of a light roller or board. Be sure that your seed bed is kept moist, for it does not take long for it to dry out below the seed, however, do not make it too wet, but never let it become dry, as this will ruin the germ after once started, and a poor stand if any at all will be the result.

PROMPTNESS

A GOOD MOTTO

We have lived up to it more than twelve years. If your order can not be filled upon receipt, you will be notified immediately.

Fall and Winter Crops for Florida

Bush Beans

Not Prepaid Except All Packets and Quarts

A Fall Crop that most always brings big money



Bean growing in the Fall is limited to a few sections, hence it is never overdone.

Fall Beans are planted from middle of August to middle of October; however, we believe that from the middle of September to October the 15th, probably the best time to plant in Central and South Florida, and on East Coast and Okeechobee Section from October to January. We do not think it a good idea to try to plant too early, as we would prefer to risk the early frost rather than the hot weather and insects, two obstacles which must be reckoned with, if plantings are made too early. Beans like more or less moisture, hence we believe medium low hammock and pine land well adapted. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre, 4-foot rows, dropping the seed in drill 3 or 4 inches apart, covering about 2 inches deep. From 600 to 1,200 pounds of good vegetable fertilizer per acre will make beans, however, some

use as much as a ton. Do not cultivate just after a rain or while the dew is on, as this will tend to cause rust. We suggest the 1,000 to 1 Refugee as perhaps one of the best for Fall planting, on account of the heavy foliage which protects the fruit from the sun, also possible early light frost.

Refugee 1000 to 1. No. 42 (55 days). This is perhaps one of the very best green podded varieties for Fall planting, and more extensively grown for a Fall crop in Florida than any other type. Having heavy foliage gives considerable protection to fruit in case of early frost, also other unfavorable weather conditions. Enormously productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Black Valentine. No. 38 (43 days). One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. A favorite for both Fall and Spring. Pkt. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.25, bu. \$16.00.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. No. 37 (46 days). Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. No. 36 (45 days). One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. No. 48 (42 days). This is a new wax bean for Florida and one that is going to take the lead over many of the wax types which have been popular with our bean growers on account of it being stringless. In addition to being stringless it is far more productive than Davis Wax and just as early. In shape it is a long fine semi-flat podded type, and splendid quality, with black seed. Try some of this stringless wax, you will like it. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

New Davis White Wax. No. 43 (50 days). A great favorite with truckers in some sections. Productive and withstands rust better than other varieties. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Hodson Wax. No. 45 (55 days). Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Refugee Extra Early. No. 41 (48 days). A very good early maturing bean and one that has been popular for a long time. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Pole Beans

PECK TO ACRE

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.

No. 50 (60 days). One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters, very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean. No. 51 (56 days). Productiveness and growth similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean. No. 53. Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Large, green pods, fine producer and excellent for either snap or shell beans. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.



Refugee 1000 to 1—The Fall Bean

Samsula, Fla., May 8, 1923.

I have one acre of your tomatoes (Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe) which I consider the best tomato in existence. My yield on this acre will be about 1000 crates the nearest perfect tomato I have ever seen.

Yours truly,
J. A. LUZNAR.

Bush Lima Beans

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Fordhook Bush Lima. No. 60 (70 days). Lima Beans are not planted extensively in Florida, but some of our growers in certain sections have obtained wonderful results from both a financial and production standpoint, with this particular variety through the fall, winter and spring. One of the very finest dwarf varieties. This is one of the finest Lima Beans grown, and should be a wonderful crop to produce in the Fall and Winter for the Northern market. Pkt. 10c, qt. pk., bu., sold out.

Henderson's Bush Lima. No. 59 (65 days). Beans are small but a popular variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Butter Beans

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Butter Beans Old Florida Pole. No. 66 (75 days). Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Butter Beans Old Florida Bush. No. 61 (65 days). This is very much like the old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to stick them. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

If your order cannot be filled immediately upon receipt you will hear from us promptly.



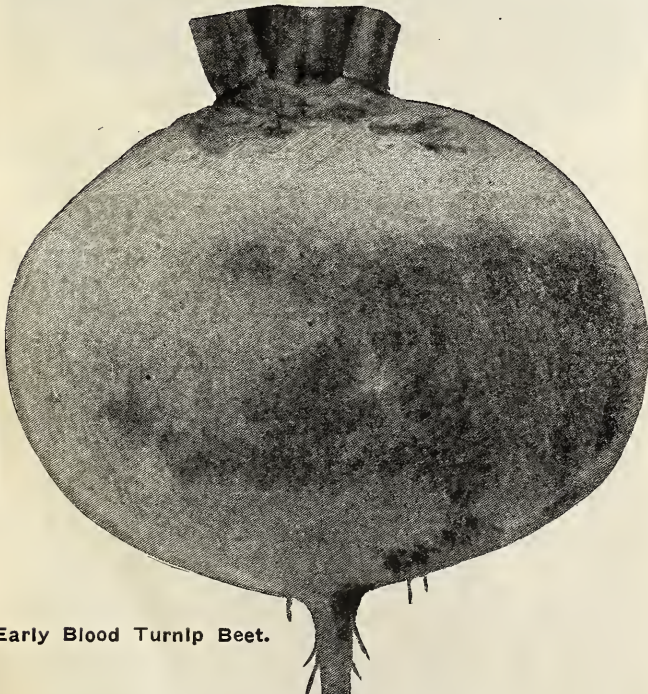
Fordhook Bush Lima

BEETS

4 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

The interest in beet growing has multiplied many fold within the last few seasons. At this time there is considerable beet growing for shipment.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Soil must be good, medium moist and use from 600 to 1,200 pounds good vegetable fertilizer. Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. Sow from latter part September to March.

Crosby's Egyptian. No. 84 (75 days). One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Eclipse Blood Turnip. No. 85 (75 days). Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Lentz Improved Turnip Beet. No. 82 (75 days). This variety is planted extensively here in this State and is considered one of the standards. However, not quite as deep blood as Egyptian or Eclipse. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Long Smooth Blood. No. 83 (80 days). Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Detroit Dark Red. No. 80 (75 days). A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Kilgore Seed Co.

I planted 15 acres in Kilgore Extra Selected Globe tomato this past season. Average yield per acre 350 crates, 75% fancy. Best tomato I ever planted. I expect to use your tomato another season.

Yours very truly,

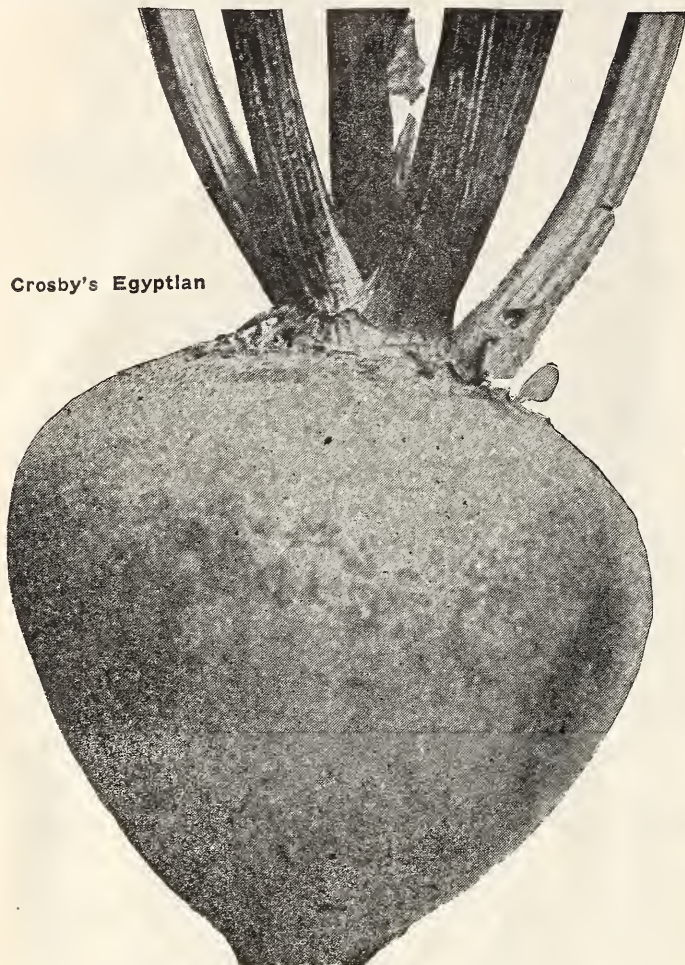
C. B. SCOTT,

Deerfield, Fla.

April 16, 1923

BEETS—(Continued)

Early Blood Turnip Beet. No. 81 (75 days). A most excellent variety for either home or market garden. Deep blood red, fine shape, fine producer, early and not stringy. One of the most desirable for any use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.



Crosby's Egyptian



Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. No. 88. Sow in the Fall, Winter or Spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; makes delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Brussels Sprouts

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE

Postpaid

Improved Long Island. No. 26 (90 days). Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Broccoli

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE

Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact; same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in Fall, Winter or Spring.

White Cape. No. 95 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Collards

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. No. 128. A well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. No. 129. Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Brussels Sprouts

Cabbage

6 OZ. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Our cabbage seed is genuine Long Island grown, the best money can buy. If you want European or western grown cabbage seed we will get it for you and the price will be \$1.00 per pound less than our Long Island stock which we list in this catalog.

For the pointed types we recommend Charleston, Long Island and Jersey Wakefield, the former being the most popular. These are also the earliest varieties. In the round or flat heads, America, Succession, Early Summer and Early Dutch.

Culture.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich, using 1,200 pounds to ton high grade fertilizer. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August to December. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows 2½ feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts, being larger, should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in the drill. Our cabbage seed is grown from the finest selected stock and quality unsurpassed.



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

Long Island Wakefield. No. 104 (87 days). Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Large Charleston Wakefield. No. 102 (90 days). This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield. No. 106 (85 days). The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.15, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Henderson's Succession. No. 101 (100 days). Largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Henderson's Early Summer. No. 100 (100 days). One of the most popular, earliest large with slightly round shaped head. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Florida Sure Header. No. 105 (110 days). Just as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.



America

America. No. 103 (85 days). Earliest large round headed type in existence. Matures with the Wakefields. Vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time, will stand long time without bursting and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market cabbage growers become familiar with America, this wonderful variety will be among the most popular round or flat head types. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 107 (100 days). An old-time standard, well known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

All Head Early. No. 108 (95 days). One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Copenhagen Market. No. 109 (100 days). One of the very earliest large flat head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Red Ball. No. 110. One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.



Charleston Wakefield

CABBAGE—(Continued)

Chinese Cabbage or (Pe-tsai). No. 111. This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it, as a cabbage, in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike any other familiar type of the cabbage family. Its habits of growth resemble Cos lettuce, while the outer leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.



Chinese Cabbage

Celery

6 OZ. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

We have two types of the genuine French grown celery and we believe it to be as good as can be secured anywhere, as the seed is produced by the world's best French growers. We also list an American grown type of the Golden self-blanching.

Culture.—For early celery first sowings are made latter part of June, and continue to November. To grow fine celery you must have plenty of moisture and fertilizer; in fact, without irrigation it is not a profitable money crop. Of course it can be grown in a small way for home consumption in some low spot. Fertilizer and water are two fundamental essentials. Use one pound seed to 150 yards of bed 36 inches wide. Soil for seed bed must be put in perfect condition and made into beds 36 inches wide and four to six inches high, depending on whether or not the location would be subject to overflow in case of heavy rains. When bed has been put in condition, thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, sow your seed broadcast over the bed and then only press the seed into the soil with very light roller or with wide board; when this is done, spread gunny sacks entirely over the bed, making the sack only one thickness by cutting it open. Now you are ready to put on the top covers which should be put up 18 inches above beds in a very substantial way so they can not be blown down. Keep ground covers and bed moist at all times by the use of water pot, sprinkling the ground covers. It will take from ten to fifteen days for seed to sprout and when well sprouted take ground covers off; don't wait too long, for the plants will grow up into cloth and when removed will pull up lots of plants. When plants are inch high it is good plan to make an application broadcast of pulverized commercial manure which helps

to prevent damp-off in seed beds in summer and which is a very common disease in celery beds. Right here is where spraying should begin. Use dry or wet Bordeaux. If leaf hoppers make their appearance use Black Leaf 40 or Nicotine Dust. When plants are six inches high transplant to field, where thorough preparation of soil has been made, after which 1500 to 2000 pounds of fertilizer is put down, and then rows 42 inches apart are laid off, making the celery beds about 15 inches wide, which should be leveled with light drag. Now you are ready to transfer plants from seed bed to field, which should be set on the bed in double rows, 5 inches between the plants in the row and rows 7 inches apart for the old type of Golden self-blanching, and six inches between plants in the row and eight inches between the rows for the New Early Golden self-blanching. Be careful that plant is not set below bud. After plants start to grow make light application of fertilizer on top of bed, working same in with hoe or rake. Soil must be kept moist at all times. Make application of 500 pounds of fertilizer every 30 days, placing between beds. Nitrate of Soda is used with fine result, being placed broadcast between the rows, working into soil, using one to two hundred pounds per acre. Just how Nitrate should be applied depends on how your plants look and how they are growing. Regular spraying or dusting with Bordeaux is just as essential as either water or fertilization.

Golden Self Blanching. (Old Type). Genuine French grown. No. 27 (120 days). This is the type that has been standard for years through the South. Compact in growth, large, heavy stalks and ribs of a beautiful golden, and a heavy compact, rich golden heart, crisp, tender and free of stringiness, and free of green celery. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, lb. \$12.50.

New Golden Self Blanching. No. 027 (150 days). This is claimed by the seed grower in France to be an improvement brought out from the old type French grown Golden self-blanching. We, like practically all other seedsmen, sold this last season, and at first it was a great disappointment, which was due to a large measure because no one was familiar with this improved strain and did not know how to treat it. First place it is such a vigorous, strong grower, and was boarded after attaining the usual height of the old type, which means the boarding was from week to fifteen days too early, which meant about 25% less yield, a spindling, tough, stringy stalk, with a poor, undesirable heart, and of course our growers used the usual treatment all the way through, including fertilization, but this type will not



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY—(Continued)

stand as much fertilizer and ammoniates as the old type, naturally being a vigorous, strong grower, the heavy fertilizing and frequent applications of Nitrate pushed it too fast, and consequently, the production was a long, stringy, light stalk, and furthermore, in using the regular custom for Old Golden self-blanching, we got it set too close. This type should not be set less than 6x8 or 5x9. If given the full four months growth, not over-fertilized, limited amount Nitrate of Soda, proper distance, we believe it will give a wonderful yield of as fine quality of heavy, beautiful golden heart as it is possible to produce from any strain anywhere in the world.

The French grower claims this to be practically 100% free of green, and says that due to the fact that the old strain was becoming so badly mixed is the main reason for introduction of this New Early Golden. The French growers knew what they were doing when they brought this out, but they did not have brains enough to tell us or any other dealer the difference and how it should be treated. When they said it was an improvement, we, like the balance of the dealers, accepted it as 100% truth, and from what we have seen of its performance, we believe the New Golden has come to stay as one of our most desirable and standard varieties. We believe it is especially desirable for the later plantings, on account of being a taller type, producing a fine heavy top, which is so desirable and which is not characteristic of the old type from the late plantings. It may be possible that the old type will be more desirable for the earlier plantings, as it will stand more high pressure forcing with ammoniates than the New Golden. The New Golden will recover from a set-back quicker than the old type. We find that practically every celery grower (even those that were so sorely disappointed to begin with last year) are going to plant a part of their crop in this New Golden, especially their late crops, and many are going to use this strain altogether. After all, we are inclined to believe that this happens to be one of those "disguised blessings". Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, lb. \$12.50.

American Grown Golden Self Blanching. No. 0027 (120 days).

We have never listed before American grown Golden self-blanching celery, but we find that there is being used considerable quantities of the American seed, and we are told that the results are good, and in some sections of the United States said to be preferred to French seed. Of course the original type came from France, and we see no reason why just as fine celery seed can not be produced in America as in France, for as we understand it, some of our seed-growing sections of the United States are quite similar to the celery seed growing sections of France. We frankly admit that we have not made nor have we observed comparisons of results between American and French seed, but we feel that great quantities of American celery seed are offered as French stock each year. We base this guess on comparison of prices. We know what it is worth and we know what American seed is worth, and when we see French seed advertised lower than you can possibly buy French grown seed for under contract, from even the cheapest French growers, it causes us to sum it up, that some one is loaded up on old stock, or else it's got to be American grown seed, which after all may be as good as the French seed, for all the writer knows.

Our American Golden self-blanching seed comes from best growers in America. Try a little of it and let's thrash it out and see how much bunk, exorbitant prices, etc., there is attached. Pkg. 15c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

White Plume. No. 28 (160 days). This is a magnificent type of the American grown celery. It is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded, and is a splendid variety for home use, but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.

Cauliflower

4 OZ. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

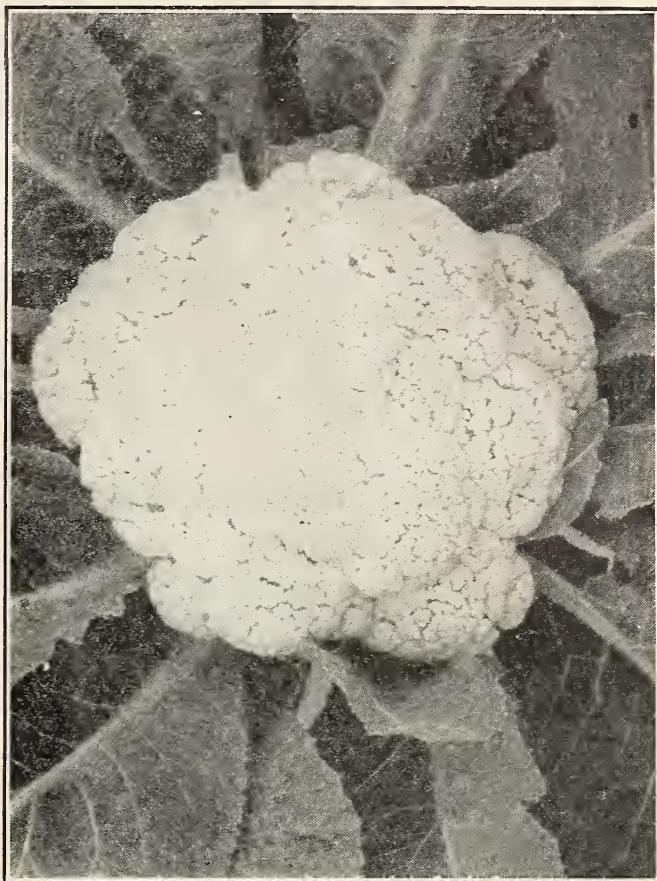
Cauliflower growing for the markets is confined to only a few sections of the state. But a crop that usually gives good returns.

Culture.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

We handle the very finest imported European grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

Henderson's Early Snowball. No. 72 (105 days). Beyond any question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.25, ¼ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00.

Autumn Giant. No. 73. A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower



Chantenay

Carrots

4 LBS. SEED to ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed half inch deep. When two inches high thin out to four inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Improved Long Orange. No. 117 (90 days). Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Half Long Danver. No. 118 (90 days). Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Chantenay. No. 119 (85 days). Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Cantaloupes and Muskmelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Our cantaloupe seed are produced in Colorado, on Alfalfa sod in a section least affected by rust and blight. We list only the very best types and those which are dependable here in Florida.

Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your

fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.

Rocky Ford. Pollock 10-25 Salmon tint. No. 132. This is the finest and latest improved rust resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Said to be used by ninety per cent of Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Most beautifully netted and uniform, cuts and carries better than any Cantaloupe ever put on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the ten-twenty-five. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Banana Cantaloupe. No. 134 (95 days). Fine quality, grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Burrell Gem. No. 133. Color orange, thick meat, small seed cavity and exquisite flavor. This is a standard shipping melon and fine type for home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

Honey Dew. No. 135 (100 days). This melon is of smooth cream colored skin, flesh light green. Rind very tough, making a fine keeper and good shipper. The Honey Dew melon will keep for three or four weeks after being pulled, and retains its fine flavor. Honey Dew Cantaloupe is becoming well known in the northern and eastern markets, and the better known the greater the demand. Try a limited planting of this wonderful and comparatively new cantaloupe. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.

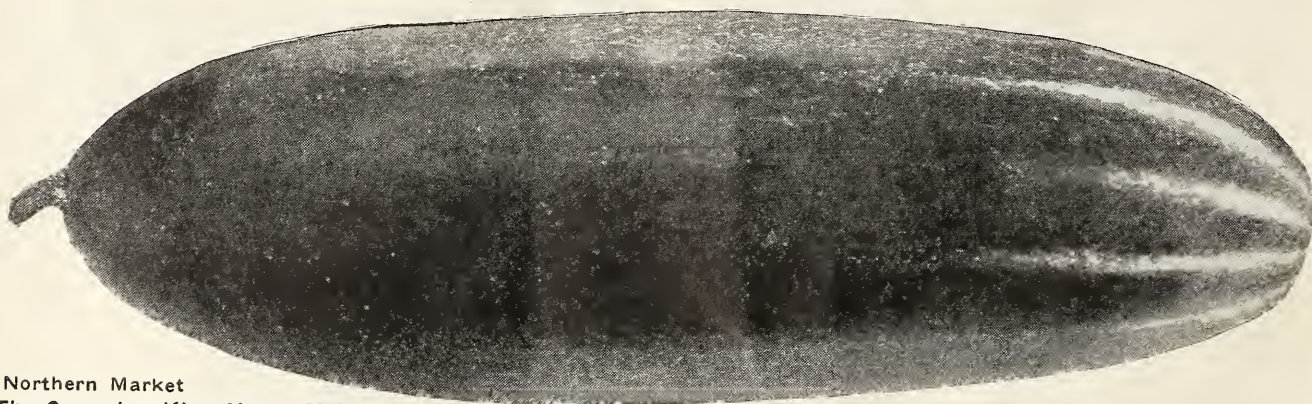
Old Georgia Muskmelon No. 136. This melon varies considerably from the regular cantaloupe, being very much larger and longer. Doubtless many of our customers remember the regular old time muskmelon which was the first of the cantaloupe family. Old Georgia muskmelon is more particularly recommended for home use and near by local markets. Grows large, very meaty and delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Cucumber

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

FALL CUCUMBERS BRING GOOD PRICES



Northern Market
The Cucumber King Money Maker

Our superior strain of Northern grown Cucumber seed can not be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of perfect stand and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black, or medium low soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

Culture.—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hill 2 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before they germinate. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact many of our most successful growers make three or four plantings, making a planting in between hills every four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground and which would mean a gain of six to ten days on the fellow who had to plant over, and the time gained by the method of several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit if you did not have to plant over, for we all know that eight or ten days' difference in any early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the question of big prices.

We all know that cucumbers are subject to blight, and prevention is always better than cure, therefore, we urgently recommend plenty of early spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. While the plants are young and tender don't get your material too strong, but as the plants become older increase the strength of your spray. Bordeaux Mixture has always been the main spray for blight and fungus diseases, Pyrox is also good. When using Bordeaux it is a good plan to use 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead paste to each 50 gallons which will kill any worms that may be on the plants. The safest plan is to spray once a week from time plants are two weeks old until they begin to fruit. For lice Black Leaf "40" is by far the best thing that can be used.

Plant in the spring from first of January to April. For fall, plantings are made from August to October. Our list consists of the leading and standard marketing varieties for Florida.

Northern Market. No. 153 (60 days). The Cucumber King as a money maker.

Why is Northern Market King? Because it has what it takes to get the money, such as finest quality, that desirable dark green color that carries thousands of miles, going into the market looking fresh and crisp, with size neither too large nor too small, but just the size and length the buyers want. The length is seven to eight inches, which is an appealing feature. One of its strongest points is extreme earliness, being one of the earliest of all cucumbers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

CUCUMBERS—(Continued)

Henderson's Perfected White Spine. No. 149 (62 days). This variety is certainly Florida's standard and most popular of all other types. Makes the very finest market appearance, holding its most desirable dark green color long after reaching the most distant market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Davis Perfect. No. 150 (65 days). One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Early Fortune. No. 151 (63 days). A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Early Florida. No. 148 (63 days). We have seen this variety tried out for the past three years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

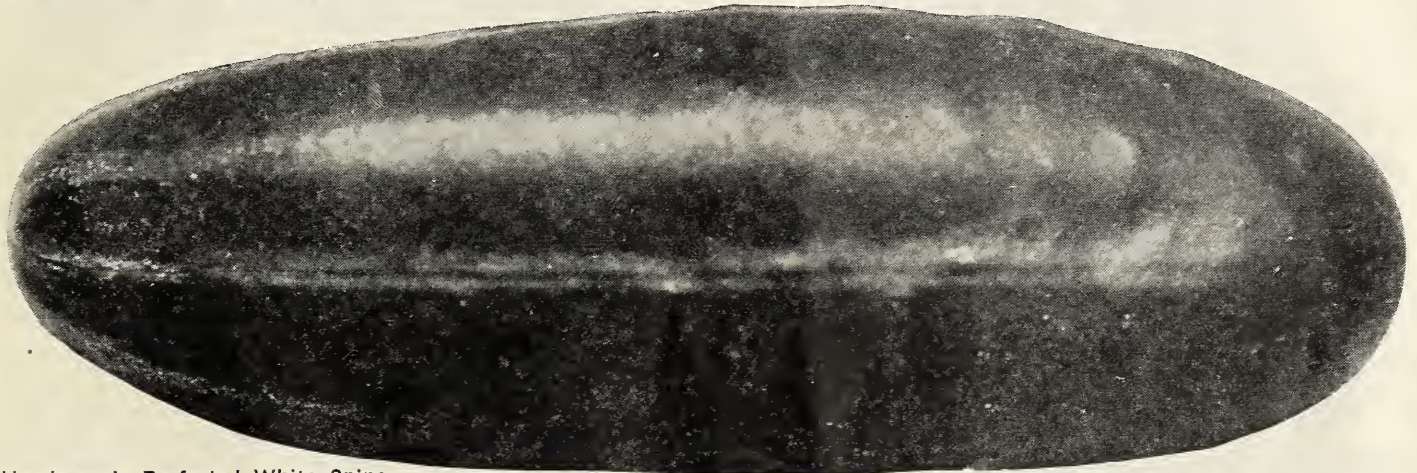
Extra Early Improved White Spine. No. 154 (63 days). The most popular and for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00, 25 lbs. \$18.75, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

Earliest of All. No. 155 (60 days). This is a fine standard type, very similar to Henderson's Perfected White Spine and high class marketing type. Earliest of All has the earliness, desirable shape, attractive color and quality, and is numbered among the very best varieties for any purpose. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Kirby's Stays Green. No. 158. Grown for and packed by Kilgore Seed Co. From all accounts this is a splendid type of earliest White Spine; fruits seven to eight inches long, cylindrical shape, dark green color, vigorous grower, enormous yielder, fine shipper, commanding highest market price. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.50, 25 lbs. \$27.50, 100 lbs. \$100.00.

Improved Long Green. No. 156 (65 days). An excellent all round cucumber. It grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Chicago Pickling Cucumber. No. 157 (65 days). This is one of the very best pickling varieties. Small, green, slender and enormously productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Henderson's Perfected White Spine.

Sweet Corn

PECK SEED PER ACRE

Not prepaid except all packets and quarts

We do not recommend planting sweet corn in the fall; however, it has been grown with small degree of success in the fall.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the hill. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of tobacco dust and sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in pepper crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package.

Golden Bantam. No. 144. Exceptionally fine quality, early golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed, flavor exceedingly rich and delicious. Sold out.

Stowell's Evergreen. No. 140 (75 days). This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Country Gentleman. No. 141 (70 days). This is a very superior variety of sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zigzag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Pop Corn for popping, 10c lb.

Egg Plant

¼ TO ½ LB. SEED TO ACRE

Egg Plant is among Florida's main money making truck crops and unlike many other crops, it has rather long productive period.

The Egg Plant is one of Florida's favorite truck crops, and one that usually gives very satisfactory returns. Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Egg Plants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

Culture.—For the fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed bed use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 lbs. to one ton high grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have 4 or 5 leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless.

No. 160 (120 days). A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very

EGG PLANT—Continued.

best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Black Beauty. No. 161 (115 days). Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous, purplish black and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

New York Improved Purple Spineless.

No. 162 (120 days). Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.



Florida High Bush

Florida High Bush. No. 163 (120 days). A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50, 25 lbs. \$62.50.

New Orleans Market. No. 164 (110 days). This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

California Tree. No. 165 (112 days). The California Tree is one of the best high bush types, with the quality, color, productiveness and fine market appearance. Becoming quite popular with many of our Florida truckers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

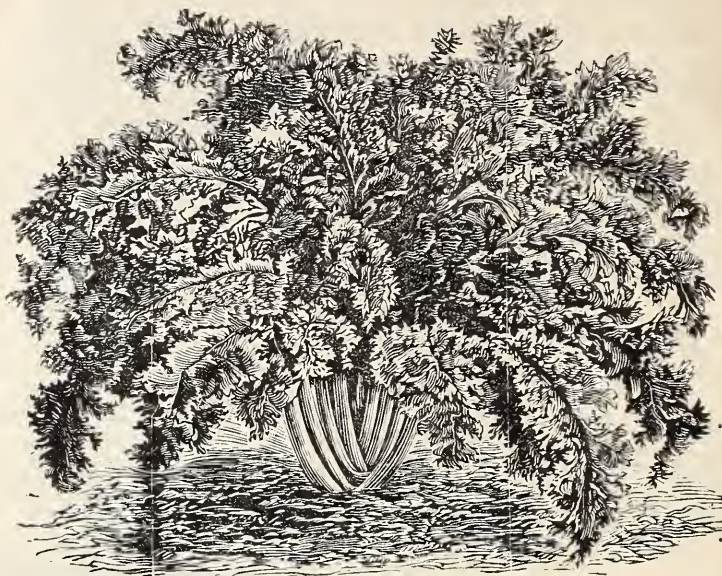
Endive

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant from August to February in drills 15 inches apart, and thin out to eight inches apart in the row.

Green Curled. No. 29. Hardest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves, beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Kale

Kale

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. No. 30. This is about the best variety that can be planted in Florida. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Kohl Rabi

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.



Kohl Rabi

White Vienna. No. 74. Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Leek

OUNCE SEED TO 75 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Leek. No. 75. Sow in fall, winter or spring in good rich soil half-inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill, or may be planted where to be grown and thinned out to a stand. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Lettuce

POUND SEED TO ACRE

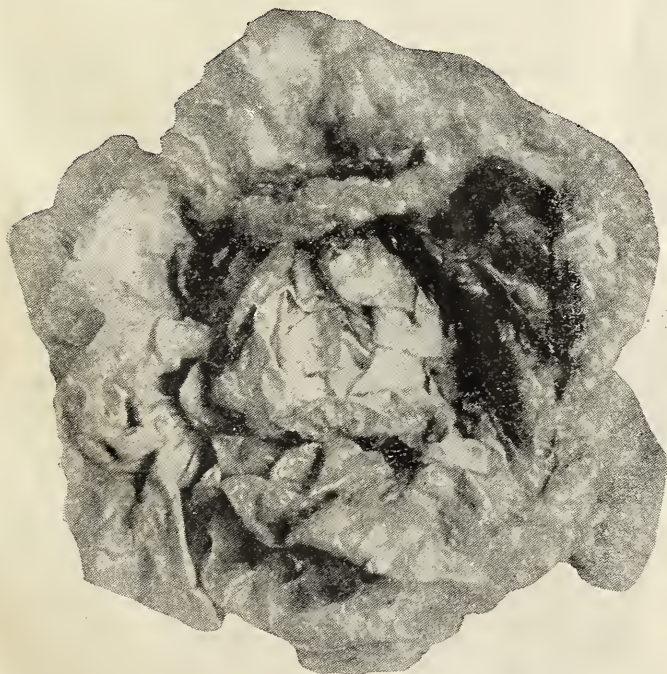
Postpaid

Lettuce is among Florida's large Fall and Winter Shipping Crops.

Our Lettuce seed can not be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers, that make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.

We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant inestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

Culture.—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until February. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.



Big Boston Lettuce

Big Boston. No. 176 (75 days). This is the most popular variety; in fact, it is grown almost exclusively in the state. It is a large, round firm header. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.



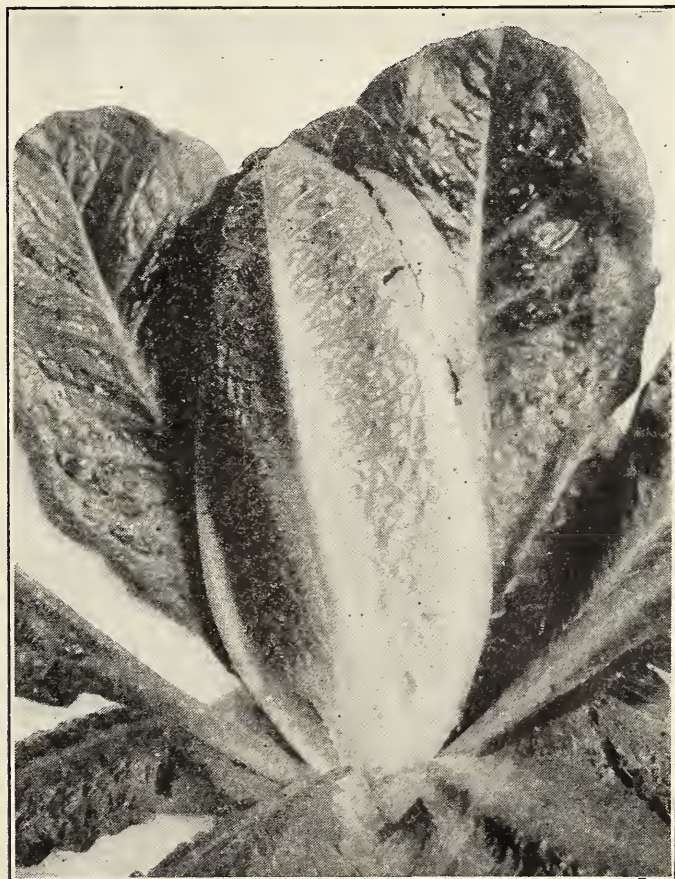
New York

Iceberg. No. 175 (74 days). A very superior and popular variety. Medium size head of wonderful solidity. Very crisp and always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.00.

Florida Special. No. 177 (75 days). This is also a splendid all round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Black Seeded Simpson. No. 178 (80 days). One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

New York, Wonderful or Los Angeles. No. 180 (80 days). This variety is among the very best marketable types, making a large, hard, tight head of finest quality. Outer leaves dark green



Romaine or White Paris Cos

LETTUCE—(Continued)

and edges not tinged with brown or red. New York has become extremely popular in California, Colorado and many large lettuce producing sections. A week or ten days later than Big Boston. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Romaine or White Paris Cos. No. 179 (70 days). This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the state where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Giant Curled Mustard

Mustard

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use.

Culture.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. No. 183. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Master Mustard. No. 182. This is a very superior strain of mustard. Large and long smooth leaves, crisp, sweet and tender, with flavor unsurpassed. Makes quick and rank growth, with larger leaves than any other type of mustard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf. No. 184. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

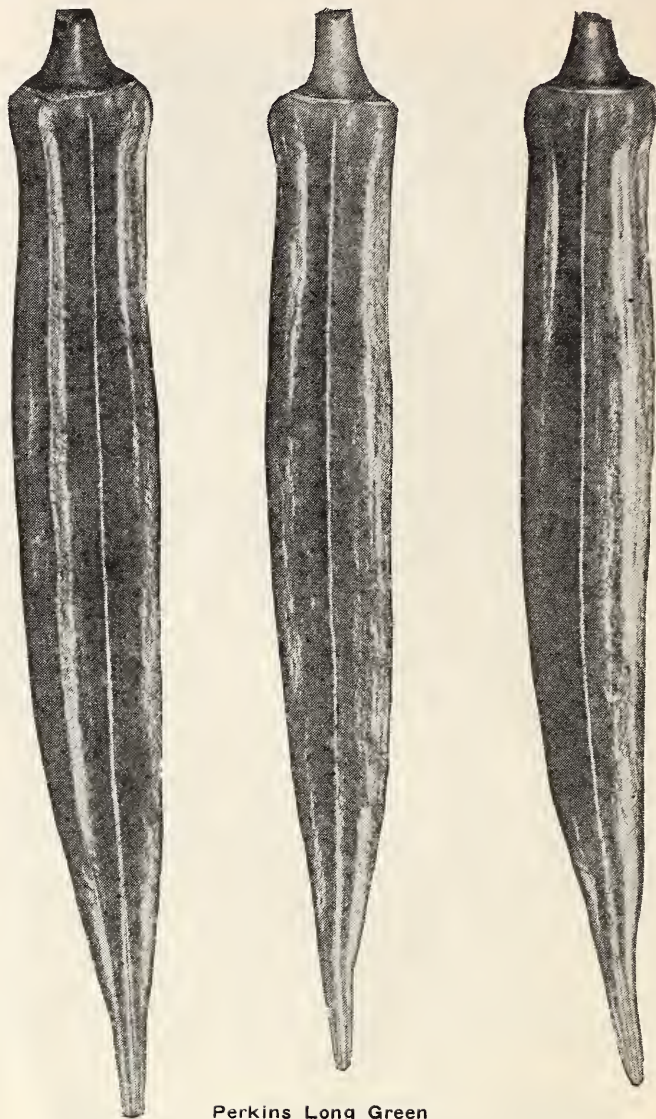
Okra

8 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Okra is a splendid paying crop and one that is almost limitless in its productive period.

Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

Florida Dwarf Favorite. No. 188 (45 days). This is a new introduction. Dwarf variety with long slender pods, which are not as intense green as Perkins Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long, slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.



Perkins Long Green

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green. No. 186 (45 days). This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00, 25 lbs. \$12.50, 100 lbs. \$45.00.

**Onion Sets**

Bushel 32 Pounds

6 TO 8 BUS. TO ACRE

Not Prepaid

Except All Quarts

From the sets you get your earliest green Onions.

As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six or eight bushels per acre of sets.

Parcel Post rate on onion sets as follows: Pk. 13c, bu. 36c.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 Bu.
RED BERMUDA. No. 198.....	.30	\$1.10	\$3.85	\$36.00
WHITE BERMUDA. No. 199.....	.30	1.10	3.90	36.50
CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. No. 200..	.30	1.15	4.00	37.50
YELLOW DANVER. No. 201.....	.30	1.00	3.75	35.00
SILVER SKIN. No. 202.....	.30	1.10	3.85	36.00
WHITE MULTIPLIER. No. 203.....	.35	1.50	5.75	55.00

Onions

3 TO 5 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

New crop seed about September 1st or possibly a little earlier. Book order early so there will be no delay in delivery upon arrival new crop.

The latter part of September is early enough to plant Onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore, great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the Onions should be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

Culture.—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weedings is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock, muck and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

Place orders early. It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any seedman in the country.

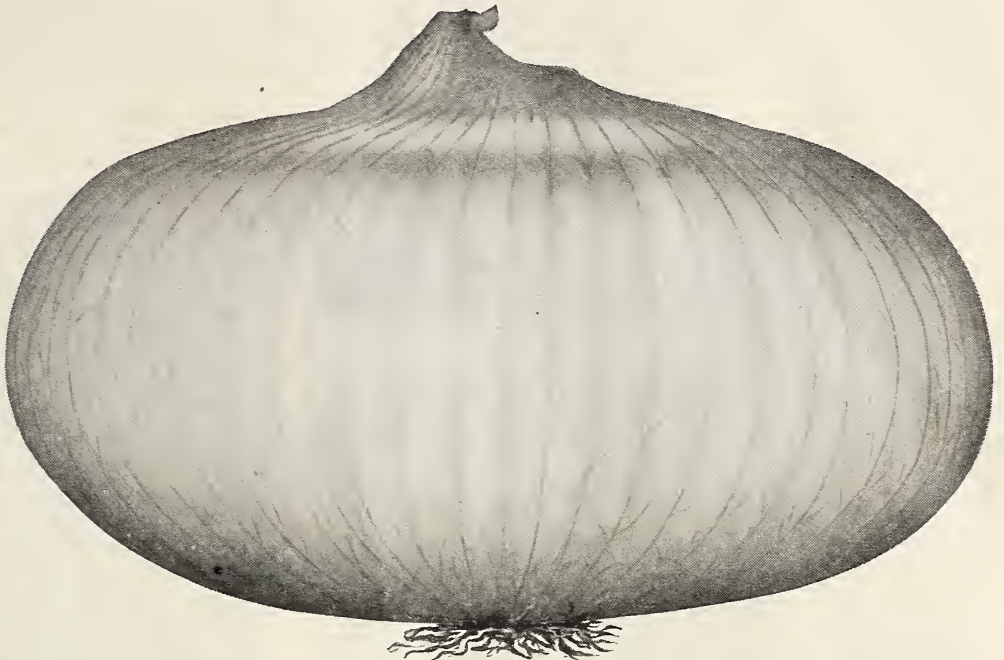
Crystal Wax Bermuda. No. 190. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$30.00.

White Bermuda. No. 191. The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Red Bermuda. No. 192. Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Louisiana Creole. No. 193. Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Australian Brown. No. 195. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$1.75.



Garlic

Postpaid

Garlic. No. 204. Comes in bulbs, divided in several parts, called cloves, separated and planted same as onion sets. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Parsley

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL

2 LBS. PER ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled. No. 205 (90 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Parsnips

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL

Postpaid

Sugar or Hollow Crown. No. 207 (120 days). Sow from October to March in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Peas--English or Garden

1 TO 2 BUS. SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid Except All Packages and Quarts

Garden Peas are classed among Florida's best fall and winter money crops. There is never an over production, and a crop that is not molested by insects, nor killed by frost.

There is a wide range of planting season, which is from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop that usually net the producer fine returns on investment.

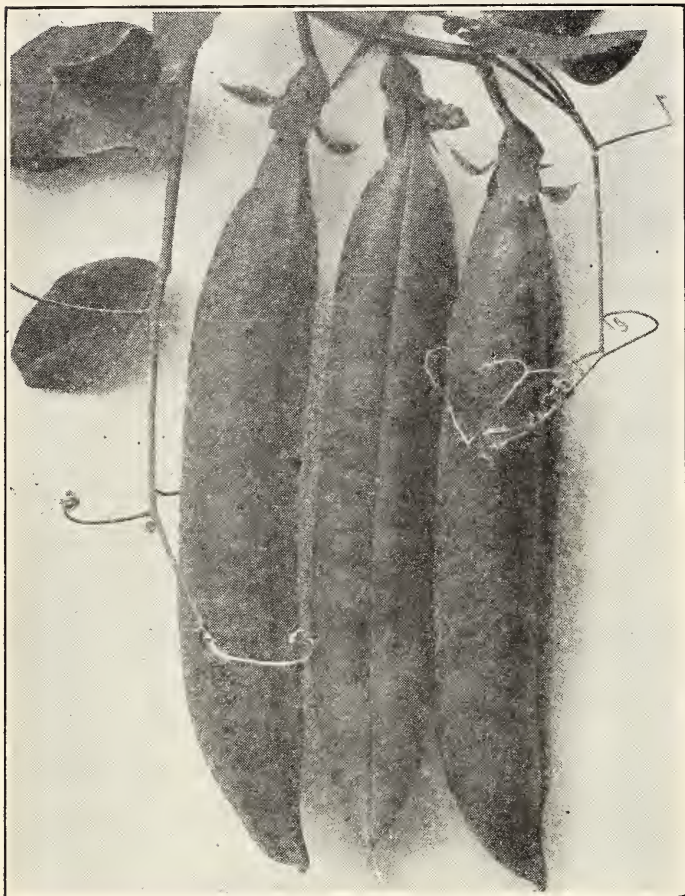
INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH MULFORD CULTURE

The English Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require 1½ bushels in double rows.

PEAS—(Continued)

If you ask us which is best variety to plant we would tell you Kilgore's Winner best for any purpose.

Kilgore's Winner. No. 215 (52 days). From our last few years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of twenty to thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and the markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.



Kilgore's Winner Pea

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. No. 214. Seeing the need of a more satisfactory pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone in the point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore-parents, rendering a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old Dwarf Telephone was an early pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However, pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Thomas Laxton. No. 218. This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Little Marvel. No. 219 (50 days). A very desirable early variety of excellent quality. Vines grow 18 in. tall, straight deep green pods, bottom end square, approximately three in. long. Large, green, wrinkled seed. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

Extra Early Alaska. No. 210 (50 days). One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive, of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Large Alaska. No. 211 (55 days). Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Tall Telephone. No. 212 (75 days). An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Bliss Everbearing. No. 213 (65 days). One of the second earliest, large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Kilgore's Extra Early. No. 216 (50 days). One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

Gradus or Prosperity. No. 217 (55 days). Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Laxtonian. No. 220. (55 days.) One of the larger podded types, vines and pods dark green, height eighteen to twenty-five inches tall. Vigorous grower and very early. Splendid quality and good for home garden or marketing purposes. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Mammoth Sugar or Salad pea. No. 221. (70 days.) Prepared and cooked pod and all just same as snap beans. Should be used when pods are half to two-thirds grown, as the peas are stringless, tender and of delicious flavor at this stage. Vines grow three to four feet tall. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Pepper

½ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Pepper is one of our big fall crops. Planted June, July and August.

Pepper is among our best paying truck crops and the harvest season one of such length that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are, the market will have time to strengthen before your crop is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow pepper. Plants can be grown in open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee county, pepper, like eggplant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and eggplant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than eggplant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used.

Florida Queen. No. 222 (110 days). This is a new pepper in our list, but we have had it under observation four years and we are now willing to offer it to our most critical pepper growers of the state, as one of the most satisfactory and desirable large sweet varieties for all purposes and most especially to those who are growing for the northern markets, on account of its many favorable points. Florida Queen is on the order of Ruby King, except the pod is not quite so long and slender, but plenty of length, very heavy and meaty and possibly a few days earlier, and plants of heavier bush, otherwise very much like Ruby King. Some of our best pepper growers object to Ruby King on account of the pods being a little long and not heavy or meaty enough, and to those who have found this objection, we unhesitatingly recommend this most desirable and dependable variety. If there is anything better to be had we have always been selfish enough to want it for our customers with the realization that ultimately we will both be benefited. Our Florida Queen pepper runs quite uniform which makes a nice pack, giving fine market appearance, wonderfully productive and has same fine, glossy skin

PEPPER—(Continued)

as that of Ruby King. Try at least a part of your crop in this variety, you will like it, and you may rest assured that we certainly could not afford to recommend this pepper or anything else if we did not feel that results would be gratifying to our customers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.00, 25 lbs. \$81.25.



Florida Queen Pepper

Ruby King. No. 223 (115 days). The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the state. Our strain of Ruby King Pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$30.00, 25 lbs. \$75.00.

Chinese Giant. No. 224 (120 days). One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

World Beater. No. 225. Said to be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and seems to possess many of the good qualities of Ruby King. From what we have seen of the World Beater, it is a very desirable pepper. Large, meaty, fine shipper, good shape and very mild. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.00, 25 lbs. \$81.25.

Ruby Giant. No. 226 (115 days). Similar to Ruby King only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$30.00, 25 lbs. \$75.00.

Pimiento Pepper. No. 227. Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Red Cluster. No. 228 (100 days). For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Ruby King Pepper

Potatoes--Irish

Fall Planting
7½ BUSHELS TO ACRE
Not Prepaid

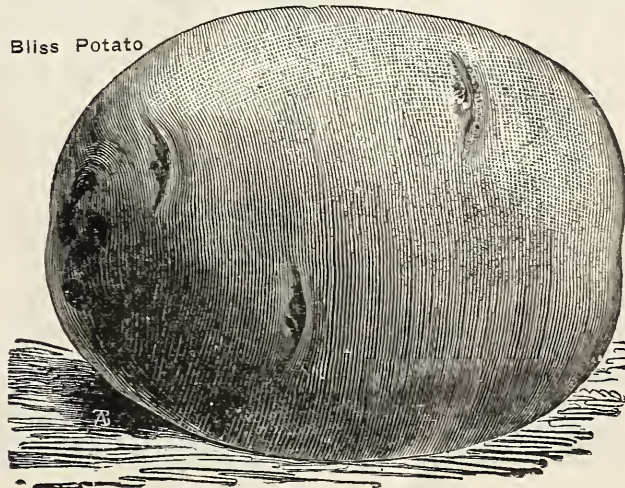
Fine Potatoes can be grown in the fall, but we do not recommend it as a money shipping crop, as it would come in competition with the Northern crop just being harvested at that time.

We are not sure just what we will be able to offer for planting in August, September and earlier part of October, which would be for the fall crop, hence, best thing for our customers to do when ready to plant is to write us and we will quote what we can offer.

Plant in drills four feet apart, dropping a seed every 15 inches in the row. Use from six hundred to a thousand pounds of good vegetable or Potato Special Fertilizer. It is perhaps better to make two applications of this amount, say two-thirds worked into the ground five or six days before planting, and second application of the one-third about thirty days after potatoes are up. Plant from latter part of August until October 15th, using at the rate of three bags or seven and one-half bushels seed per acre.

In the fall we use the small potatoes and plant whole, as it is next to an absolute impossibility to get the seed up if it is

Bliss Potato



POTATOES—(Continued)

cut same as in the spring. Therefore don't cut the seed, but plant whole.

There are some sections that are becoming very much interested in growing winter potatoes, that is to plant them latter part October, November and earlier part of December. We believe this is going to be a money-maker. Of course there is the frost risk, but we are not so sure that this is much greater than the risk of insects, blight and price that may come in the spring.

It is our intention to handle some of the very best seed potatoes that we can possibly get, regardless of price. We expect to get this seed in barrels which is the real way to handle real seed potatoes. It is no longer a question in our mind about the growers not being willing to pay the price for honest seed potatoes. We had one car in barrels this spring, which we had to get two to two-fifty more per barrel for than for bags, but these same potatoes more than made up the difference in planting alone, as the barrel stock planted from 25% to 50% further, due to the fact that it was sound, uniform size and every potato was a seed potato, and always a perfect stand. Now all this is aside from the yield, which believe we would be safe in saying that the yield was double and even more than double in many cases when compared to the average bag seed.

Furthermore, we are getting out of the old potato-growing, diseased sections for our seed. Potatoes in a sense are like people, hogs, cattle, etc. If you want good stock, your parent stock must be right to start with.

Now, if the growers of the state who are interested in growing potatoes, feel that they want to try what we propose to put out as seed potatoes for their winter crop, which planting will be made in November and December, or their spring planting in January and February, we will be glad to hear from you, or book your order. We do not know what the price will be but it will be cheaper at any price than the ordinary seed, even if the ordinary or average could be had as a gift.

Those who are still looking for price seed potatoes, please save your time and our time by not thinking of us as your seed potato source, as we are going to base our seed potato operations on quality and results, not price.

Furthermore, this kind of stock can not be secured on five minutes' notice; in other words, people producing this high quality, high priced seed, are not going to take long chances, and neither are we as dealers going to assume all the responsibility. There are three distinct interested parties: first, the man who produces the seed; second, the man who plants the seed; and third, the man known as the dealer. We are talking only to the planter who realizes that he is not getting half the yield that he should get, and the man who is thinking of re-

sults, not price, and the man who is willing to share in the responsibility by placing his order in advance. We are not setting off a "Bull-Geyser" telling you that we are going to secure all these fine seed potatoes for nothing; we are going to charge a good, stiff, reasonable profit, but we propose to give you something worth while in exchange. "The something you get for nothing is worth just what it cost."

We know we are on the right potato track, hence, if it appeals to you in the same way, will be glad to hear from you, or will be glad to book your order on the condition that we are able to perfect our potato plan, and you will be notified at a given time as to price and deposit, at which time you will have liberty of cancellation in full or part. We don't know what the price will be, but whatever it is, you will get your money's worth if you are one of the few who really look upon the one and only fundamental principle, that counts anywhere, and which goes by the name of "results".

Radishes

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Radishes are among the easiest and quickest of all vegetables.

Culture.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.

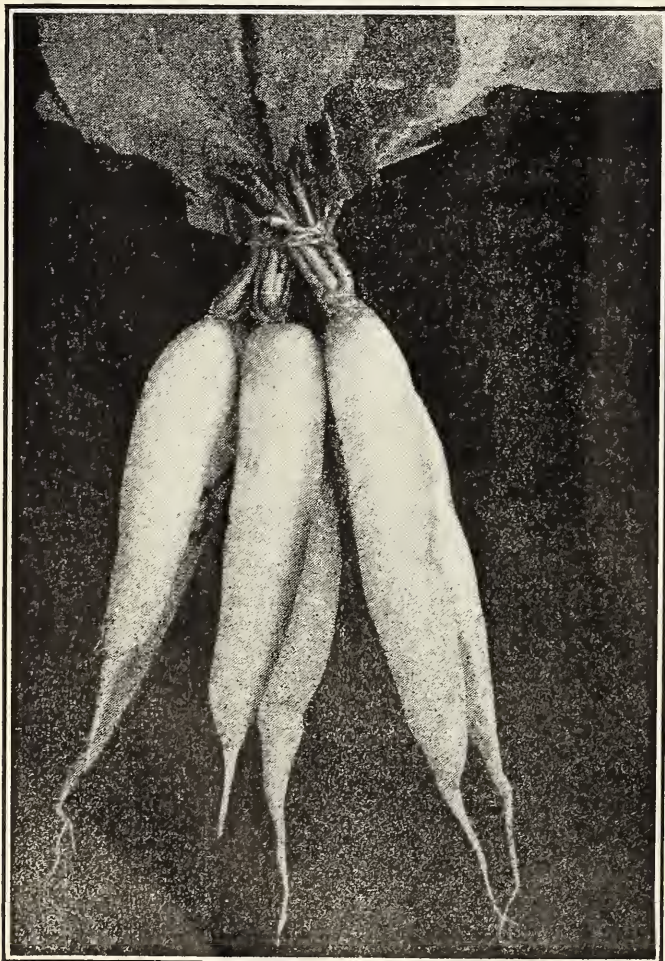
Bright Long Scarlet. No. 240 (23 days). The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip. White Tip. No. 241 (21 days). One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. No. 242 (22 days). Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. No. 243 (23 days). Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. No. 244 (23 days). Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Long White Icicle Radishes



Sage

Sage

Postpaid

Sage. No. 77. Very popular herb through the South. A perennial possessing medicinal properties; however,

used principally for flavoring meats. In every garden there should be growing a hill or two of this valuable herb. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Salsify

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable. Boll and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows 18 inches apart and when 4 inches high thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. No. 31. Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60.

Spinach

Postpaid

Sow in spring or fall, one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Bloomsdale. No. 32 (110 days). This is a splendid early, rapid growing variety, curled leaves, and perhaps one of the best fall and winter varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

New Zealand. No. 33. For summer planting this variety can be grown most successful of all, as it seems to withstand summer heat. The tender leaves can be cut every few days and it puts out more growth immediately. Plant in rows two feet apart and drop 3 or 4 seed to hill 20 inches apart in drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Squash

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

This is one of Florida's standard truck crops and one that pays on the average about as regular as any other truck crop. Easily and quickly grown with minimum amount of labor.



Early White Bush

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable.

The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties. 2 pounds per acre, running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills two feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 4x4 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

Early White Bush. No. 251 (45 days). This is a standard and popular sort, planted very extensively throughout the state for a shipper. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting seed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00, 25 lbs. \$16.00.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. No. 257 (50 days). The most popular variety of all the yellow crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is among the earliest and most vigorous growers of all other crookneck

varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. No. 258 (48 days). This variety is very similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except it does not grow as large and slightly earlier, but otherwise, it is like the Giant, having the same warty marking and color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00.

Cocozelle. (Italian Vegetable Marrow) No. 255 (50 days). Vines are of bush habit and produce large, elongated fruit. Dark green at first, but as the fruit matures it becomes a lighter green in color. When the fruit is six to eight inches long it is in best condition for table use. While the fruit is young, a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Hubbard. No. 253 (70 days). A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Dark green rind, orange flesh, dry and sweet, delicious flavor and fine grain. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Boston Marrow. No. 254 (70 days). Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Tomatoes

½ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

No, we haven't got the only good tomato seed in the United States, but we make no apology when we say that we have some of the best. Our tomato seed is far superior nine-tenths of the time, from every standpoint when compared with other stocks. By permission of Mr. Fletcher we reproduce two letters which came to us absolutely unsolicited.

Kilgore Seed Co.,
Plant City, Fla.

Princeton, Fla., March 26, 1923.

Gentlemen: I have been planting tomatoes on this coast for fourteen years, using the Globe seed of every kind, and this year I used your Globe seed for the first time on my farm of 100 acres this season, and I must say that I have never seen anything like them. The best that I ever saw in every respect. True shape, good size and smooth, and the yield was the best that I ever made. People came for miles to see them, and every farmer wants your seed in this section another year.

I want to ask a favor of you and it is this. I want this same seed another year, and have you any of this seed left on hand? If so, I want fifteen pounds, but I want to know that they are the same.

I have saved a pound from crown fruit from your seed for the last few days and want to know if you can grow these seed for me and save the crown fruit seed for me for another year.

I am the vice-president and field man for the Florida East Coast Growers Assn. on this coast and we have around a thousand members that we want to have better seed. The question of good seed is the great thing for us now, as some of our members get such poor stock.

Please write me fully as to the matter, as I am very anxious to get and keep a true line of your seed. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am,

Yours truly,

G. S. FLETCHER,
Princeton, Fla.

Kilgore Seed Co.,
Plant City, Fla.

Princeton, Fla., April 12, 1923.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. and wish to thank you for same. The matter of tomato seed on

this coast is a great question now, as no one knows what the seed will do that he plants until the crop is almost made at a great expense. As I wrote you, your seed were the best for me this season that I have ever planted.

Now if you have some of the same seed that I planted this season—the "Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe"—please book me for 20 pounds to be shipped first of September, to Princeton, Fla. I am going so far as to change my labels for another season to read "The Kilgore Globe" which will go out on every one of my crates of around sixty thousand another season and I must be sure of the seed that I plant and then every crate will be an ad for you.

Now I believe that your road man could sell a lot of seed here in the next few weeks before the people forget about seeing my crop which I have just finished shipping and I will be glad to do anything for him while over here, be sure of that.

Please advise me if I can depend on the order of 20 lbs. to be shipped September 1st.

You may use the letter that I wrote you if you wish.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly,

G. S. FLETCHER,
Princeton, Fla.

We appreciate and thank Mr. Fletcher for his frank, unselfish attitude. Of course we know this is good advertising, but there is something more in this letter besides advertising. Nine hundred and ninety-nine of us out of a thousand are so "all-fired" selfish that if we find a good thing we won't say anything about it for fear some one else will plant it and reap some benefit. Why, bless our selfish hearts, the more good, high quality stuff that is produced in the State of Florida the greater the demand for Florida products and the greater the opportunity for all.



Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe
Don't It Look Good?

TOMATOES—(Continued)

Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a sand bed to a muck pond. To start with your land should be put in good condition. After thoroughly turning the soil, half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give fine returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds of high grade Vegetable or Tomato Special fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three or four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be six or eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are made in September and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the tomato. The thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft-bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen and a very active little creature. Upon being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there are more than two or three to each blossom great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There have been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

Remedy.—Black Leaf "40," which is a tobacco decoction, has been found most effective. Use half pound Black Leaf "40" to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied with either a knapsack or compressed air sprayer, with plenty of pressure in order to force the spray into the bud thoroughly covering all blossoms.

If there should be any sign of leaf eating insects or worms add two pounds of arsenate of lead (paste) to each barrel of Black Leaf spray, which will kill them.

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe. No. 261 (92 days).

What do we mean when we say "Extra Select?" When we say Extra Select we mean that the seed has been produced from the very best selection that it is possible to breed, and select out from the strongest individual plants. All tomato seed harvested from a crop is not equally satisfactory for seed, as there are always many small, weak or immature kernels. Many of these small kernels would germinate, but the germination can not possibly be as near perfect as from large, uniform seed, and neither could you produce a good strong, vigorous plant from the small undeveloped seed, and neither would be uniform even where fertilization and soil conditions were the same, and furthermore, it would be an absolute impossibility to produce a paying crop from the small undeveloped seed, as you would get from this class of seed the same class plant, and even though you got the blossom a spindling, weakling of a plant would not have sufficient vitality to carry a load of any consequence. Therefore, to get rid of this small, undersized seed, we run the seed over a coarse screen, taking out all this undesirable, immature stuff, leaving only the largest, brightest kernels, with the greatest germinating power, which means plants that are strong and vigorous, capable of carrying a greater load, larger amount of fancy fruit, vines staying green and bearing longer, producing smooth fruit truer to type, and among the earliest globes.

KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED is one of the best of them all. We have record of many instances where 75% of crop run fancy and it takes a plant that is right to do this. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 100 lbs. \$400.00.

Early Detroit. No. 264. Heavy yielder, firm, smooth fruit, and rather globe-shaped. Uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00, 100 lbs. \$275.00.

Livingston's Globe. No. 266 (95 days). One of the most popular of all varieties. The most beautiful of all tomatoes, and one that has taken best in the markets. Not especially productive, but very few culls. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.00, 25 lbs. \$81.00, 100 lbs. \$300.00.

John Baer. No. 274. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00, 100 lbs. \$275.00.

Bonny Best. No. 262 (100 days). A large fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50.

Hilborn Globe. No. 267 (95 days). This well known and excellent strain of Globe Tomato needs no introduction. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 100 lbs. \$400.00.

Livingston's Globe. (True Blue Sealed Package) No. 268 (95 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50, 100 lbs. \$450.00.

June Pink. No. 269 (90 days). Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Red Field Beauty. No. 270 (105 days). A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

New Stone. No. 271 (105 days). From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up, and it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early, color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. No. 272 (85 days). Very popular, extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Spark's Earliana. No. 273 (85 days). One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and a heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the state. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.00.

Turnips and Rutabagas

2 LB. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Turnips are easily grown, and in addition to being a popular and wholesome food for the table, they are also fine to raise for hogs, cattle and poultry.



Purple Top Globe Turnip

Turnips and Rutabagas should be grown rapidly for finest tender, crisp quality. Not a shipping crop, but often brings desirable returns in the local markets, and too, there are limited quantities shipped. We list only the types best adapted to our Florida soil and climatic conditions.

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. No. 278. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Purple Top Globe. No. 279. Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 280. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. No. 281. Is another well known and most popular of the early purple top varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS—(Continued)

Golden Globe. No. 289. A fine deep rich yellow fleshed, globe shaped variety. Crisp, firm flesh, delicately flavored, excellent quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

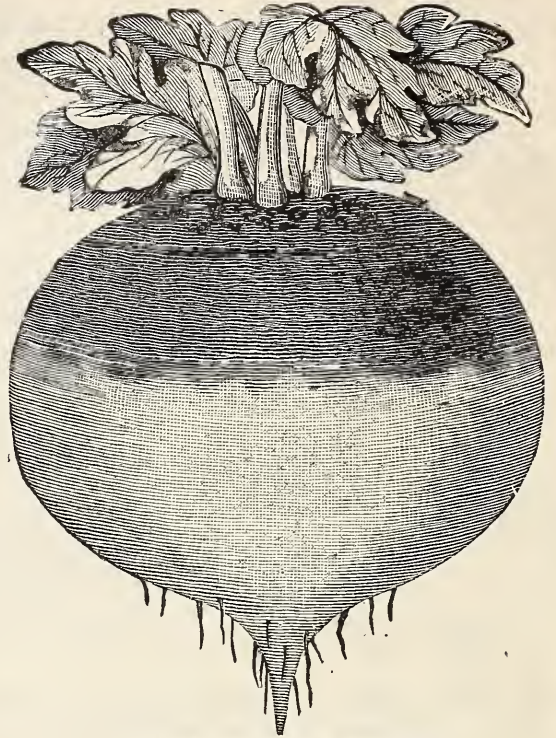
Early Purple Top Milan. No. 282. A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

White Globe. No. 283. Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Florida. No. 285. If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Long White Cowhorn. No. 286. This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Rutabaga, American Improved. No. 288. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



American Improved Rutabaga

Have you noticed that we now prepay postage on "quarts"? Notice the announcement at head of each item.

Fall and Winter Feed Crops

Do you want to keep your stock in the best condition? If so, give them plenty of good green feed through the fall, winter and spring. Do you want eggs through the fall and winter, when the price is high? If so, give them such food as will produce such conditions. The only way to have green feed for your stock and poultry is to produce it. Oats, Rape and Rye will solve the problem.



Fulghum Oats

Oats

BUSHEL 32 LBS.

Not Prepaid Except Quarts

Don't let your land stay idle during the Fall and Winter. Follow Corn, Cowpeas, Chufas, Cotton, Velvet Beans, Millet, Peanuts, Rice, Sorghum, Soy Beans and all truck crops with an Oat crop. Oats are not only splendid for grain and grazing, but as a cover crop it keeps your land in better condition than had it grown up in grass and weeds.

Our seed oats are re-cleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are far superior to Northern or Western seed.

Your land should be turned deep October 1. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give you splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your oats are harvested, sow the land to cowpeas.

Fulghum. No. 356 (110 days). Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely beardless and drouth resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.50.

Texas Rust Proof. No. 357 (130 days). This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.10, 10 bus. \$10.00.

Burt or 90-Day. No. 358 (90 to 100 days). Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.10, 10 bus. \$10.00.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel Oats. No. 359 (130 days). A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.50.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats. No. 360 (130 days). Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.35, 10 bus. \$12.50.

Rape

4 LBS. IN DRILL, 8 LBS. BROADCAST PER ACRE

Postpaid

Rape is a valuable green feed crop to grow in Fall and Winter for cattle, hogs and poultry.

If you have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable Fall and Winter green forage crop, where you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the

summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcasted, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons; first, when drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.

Dwarf Essex Rape. No. 383. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Abruzzi Rye

Rye

DRILL ONE PECK, BROADCAST BUSHEL TO ACRE
Not Prepaid Except Quarts

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading Fall and Winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the Fall and Winter season. Relished by all manner of livestock and poultry.

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.



Dwarf Essex Rape

RYE—(Continued)

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi Rye. No. 389. During the last few seasons this variety has been planted more extensively than any other type and has proven to be one of the very best for our state. Strictly a Southern grown variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Grows tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10-bus. \$32.50.

Florida Black Rye. No. 388. A standard upright, tall growing variety and a type that never fails to give satisfactory results. Never plant northern or western rye here in Florida if you desire to cut it, as these varieties have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not the best for grazing or cutting. Both Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright varieties and either are ready for grazing in 6 to 8 weeks. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$32.50.

Georgia Rye. No. 390. Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 20c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

Buckwheat

PECK TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE
Not Prepaid Except Quarts

Buckwheat is not grown extensively here in Florida, but does splendidly and owing to the ever increasing bee culture, believe buckwheat will be grown abundantly in a short time, as the flower is a most wonderful honey feed. Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of one peck to acre or broadcast one bushel.

Japanese. No. 304 (65 days). This variety is very early. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.



Barley

Barley

Not Prepaid
Except Quarts

Barley. No. 298 (120 days). Barley planting is rapidly increasing, especially by poultry raisers, for the purpose of furnishing great quantities of green feed and grazing during the fall and winter months. For this purpose it is highly recommended and is classed with rye in some sections of the South. Plant from September until January. Use half bushel seed drilled in 3-foot rows, or a bushel and a half broadcast per acre. Qt. 25c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00.

Look your order over and see if it cannot be sent by parcel post at a saving over express or freight.

GRASSES **Bermuda Grass** 10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE Postpaid

Bermuda. No. 336. For pasture or lawn, Bermuda Grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should

be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seed are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at once, for usually it takes from 30 to 60 days to germinate. For hog pasture Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops such as cowpeas and velvet beans, or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1b. 65c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

Italian Rye Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Italian Rye is one of our most valuable grasses for Winter lawns and pastures for Florida.

Italian Rye Grass. No. 338. Will not stand excessive heat and drouth, therefore must be planted in the fall or winter, say from October to February. If planted in the fall it will produce a beautiful green lawn all winter. This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant growth and is very valuable where immediate results are desired, but as soon as the warm weather puts in its appearance the Rye grass will disappear. Not only makes a splendid winter lawn, but will yield three or four cuttings of the most nutritious hay—makes quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Will not do well on land that is high and dry, but must have rather a moist or damp situation. Should be planted on well prepared ground same as for any other small and delicate seed. Broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, using roller or light harrow to cover the seed. Pkg. 10c, 1b. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Carpet Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Carpet Grass. No. 342. It looks as though this grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. Will stand ten degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good winter pasturage throughout the winter. And yet it can not become a pest, as it does not produce underground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet grass will grow under poorer soil fertility conditions than almost any other grass. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. We believe that the medium low or flat woods lands best adapted to Carpet grass. This grass is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda. Withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. It is claimed that Carpet Grass will stay green the year round here in Florida. Seems especially adapted to the lower Gulf States. Plant in the Fall, October and November, and Spring from first of April to June. Break and harrow your ground and seed broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, then harrow in lightly or use a brush.

Carpet Grass for lawn and Golf course. We do not believe a more satisfactory grass can be found, provided your land is not too high and sandy. But with plenty of mowing, trampling, fertilizer and some water, you can have a good lawn on almost any kind of ground, but the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing the better, it likes it, and the finer the lawn. Carpet grass won't stand much cultivating, as it is easily killed. For lawn or golf fairway we recommend 10 to 20 lbs. seed to acre. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c, 25 lbs. \$15.00, 100 lbs. \$50.00.

Sunflower

6 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. No. 400. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to September. Six pounds seed per acre in drills three feet apart and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Flower Seed

IN BULK
Postpaid

FLOWERS FOR FLORIDA

With a little effort you can beautify your home grounds, and the pleasure derived by you and others will repay for all put into it. Turn the hired man over to Boss wife for just an hour or so occasionally, and see how delightfully she will arrange the home grounds, figure out how very, very little it will actually cost you.

Most flower seeds are small and delicate and must be planted accordingly. Don't plant deep and expect results.

It is a good plan to start many of the plants in a shallow box and transplant to bed when five or six weeks old. Or it is all right to plant in bed where plants are to grow, but should be protected with some sort of cover two feet above bed until plants are two weeks old. Work up the soil thoroughly and make rich with well rotted manure, firm the soil with hoe or board, sprinkle the seed on bed and simply press into the soil lightly with board. Keep moist, not too damp. Bed not high, but almost level with adjoining soil.

Frequently only a moderate rain will pack the soil to such an extent that the delicate little seeds can not come up, if not protected by a cover. The most difficult thing is getting your plants started. Your plant bed should be protected by covering with sacks, brush, etc.

We list only such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds that do nothing here.

Aster. Mixed. No. 1. Contains several splendid varieties. Can be sown in boxes and transplanted or in bed where they are to remain. Should be planted from March to August. Seeds small, one packet should produce a hundred plants. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 65c.

Begonia. No. 0. (Semperflorens). Finest mixed colors. The Begonia is mainly a pot or box plant, sometimes used for bordering if a shady situation can be had. The fact that it is a pot plant, it can be sown in Florida almost any time. The Begonia is a favorite all over the country. Seeds small and delicate. A packet will produce several nice plants. Pkg. 25c, ½ oz. \$1.00, 1 oz. \$1.50.

Carnation Pinks. Double Mixed. No. 2. A mixture of many fine varieties. If there is any sweeter and more delightful flower than pinks we haven't found it. Pinks are planted throughout fall and winter and well up into the spring. First planting can be made first of October and as late as April, however, the fall is best time to plant as the frost and cold does not kill pinks in Florida. Pinks are fine for massive bedding, but to get large fine blossoms put plants 12 inches apart each way. Pkg. should make hundred plants or more. Seed very small. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

China Pinks. Mixed. No. 3. Our China Pinks are made up of varieties giving numerous shades and colors and very fine for growing beautiful beds, perhaps better for this purpose than Carnations as the China does not grow so tall. Seed rather small and pkg. should produce hundred or more fine plants. Fall best time to plant in Florida as our cold does not kill them. Plant as early as October 1st until April. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 30c, oz. 55c.

Coleus. No. 00. Finest mixed leaves. This is mainly a pot or box plant and popular everywhere. The Coleus with its many ornamental colors make it very desirable and attractive. Can be grown in Florida almost any time, however, spring or fall is best time to plant seed. Seeds small and with a packet you can have many nice attractive plants. Pkg. 25c, ½ oz. \$1.00, oz. \$1.75.

Cosmos. Giant Mixed. No. 4. The Cosmos is a showy character, making an attractive appearance anywhere found. Splendid for planting around the edge of porches or along fence and waste corners. Spring is the time to plant, from March as late as August. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. should produce fifty nice plants. Plant where to be grown. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c.



Beautify the home surroundings

Chrysanthemum. Mixed. No. 5. A flower that is admired universally. Grows from eighteen to thirty-six inches high. Plant in spring from March to June. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. of seed will produce five or six dozen fine plants. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Cypress Vine. No. 6. A dainty climber with fern-like foliage and small star-shaped red flowers. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c.

Dahlia. Best Mixed. No. 7. Our mixed Dahlias are composed of a number of choice varieties giving assorted colors and types. Dahlias are planted in the spring from March to May. Seed small. A pkg. should produce two dozen choice plants. This is one of America's most prized flowers. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Daisy. Shasta Daisy. No. 000. The Daisy is universally admired. Very hardy perennial that will blossom more freely each season if plants are taken care of. Flowers large white single blossoms, with yellow centers. Fine for bordering or bedding, also boxes. October and November probably best months to plant daisies in Florida, and should bloom

FLOWER SEED—(Continued)

in late spring or early summer. Soak in warm water several hours before planting. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Digitalis. (Fox Glove). No. 0000. Mixed colors. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high, thrives in cool shady situation. The flowers are of bell shape and borne on long spikes, and colors of rose, purple, lavender and white. Slightly spotted inside of blossom. Plant spring or fall. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c.

Four O'Clocks. No. 8. A well known and extensively grown free flowering plant, hardy and easily cultivated. Grows two to three feet high. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. If you have some unsightly waste spot, plant it in four o'clocks. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Geranium. Mixed. No. 9. Will bloom first year from seed if planted early, March or April. The Geranium is extremely popular and a favorite everywhere. Seed small and slightly difficult to get started, but well worth any effort it takes. Pkg. will produce a dozen or more nice plants. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.00.

Hibiscus. Assorted Colors. No. 10. Grows from three to five or six feet high and well known favorite throughout the state. Plant from March to June. Out of a packet of seed you should get from six to a dozen nice plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c, oz. 85c.

Marigold. No. 11. This is a well known favorite and one that does splendidly in Florida. Will hold up fresh and fine for days after being cut. If planted early in the spring will produce beautiful flowers all summer and well up into the fall. Small seed. One package will produce hundred or more plants. Plant from April to July. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Mignonette. No. 12. Very hardy, growing eight to fourteen inches high, with pyramid-shaped spikes, very beautiful and exceedingly fragrant. Sow in the early spring or fall. Seed very small. Fine for bedding or borders. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Morning Glory. No. 13. Beautiful flowering climber, producing rich varied colored flowers in abundance. Fine for covering lattice work around porches or fences. Seed rather large. Plant from April to June. Packet will plant several hills. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Nasturtium. Dwarf, variegated colors. No. 14. The nasturtium is a general favorite throughout the south and does especially fine in Florida. The Dwarf varieties do not need anything to climb on, and very fine for bedding, also bordering. Plant from October to March. Seed large. Ounce will sow row fifteen feet long. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Nasturtium. Tall, variegated colors. No. 15. A fine type for planting on wire fence, trellis or any place where it can climb or be supported. Planted same as dwarf. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Pansy. French Mixed. No. 16. This is perhaps the most charming of all flowers. In our French mixed stock you find an endless number of gorgeous colors. There is absolutely nothing that will measure up to the pansy for bordering or bedding. To grow fine pansies, your soil must be made rich and put in fine condition. It is best to plant in fall, however, can be planted from October to April. Seed very small and delicate and should be started in a box and transplanted after putting on three or four leaves. Packet of seed will produce several dozen plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.15.

Petunia. Choice Mixed. No. 17. Produces rich and varied colors of charming delicate showy flowers. Fine for planting in groups and easily grown. Plant in early spring and you will have flowers throughout the summer. Plant from April to September. Seed very small. Packet will plant nice little group. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Phlox. Fine Mixture. No. 18. If you have a barren, unsightly spot about your place, Phlox will help you to brighten up things, with their soft-petaled, numberless brilliant colors. Seed extremely small. A few packets of seed will cover considerable space. Plant from April to September. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Poppy. Assorted. No. 19. Very showy and beautiful with the many colors blended together. Can be sown in either rows or groups and thinned out eight inches apart. Small seed. Two or three packets will make quite a little display. Plant from March to June. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 45c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage. No. 20. If you want something extremely showy and most beautiful as well, plant Scarlet Sage. Makes magnificent borders and beds, fine for planting around edge of porch. Flowers are spike shape, intensely scarlet and extremely attractive. Plant from early spring to June, if planted early will bloom profusely throughout the summer and early fall. Seed small. Packet should give several dozen fine plants. Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 75c, oz. \$1.25.

Sweet Alyssum. No. 21. Very fragrant white flower, borne in spikes. Plant grows foot to eighteen inches high and very free bloomer. If planted early will blossom in great profusion throughout the summer and early autumn. Nice for bordering or bedding. Seed very small. Plant from March to June. Packet contains more than hundred seed. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c, 1 oz. 50c.

Sweet Peas. Mixed Spencers. No. 22. A well balanced mixture of splendid types. Who is it that doesn't love sweet peas? And they can be grown with great success here in Florida, but it takes a little knowledge and effort, but worth all the trouble. Dig trench sixteen inches deep north and south, and if possible put clay in bottom of trench three inches thick and on top of this fill in well-rotted cow manure six inches deep, and on top of this put three inches of soil, which still leaves your trench four inches deep, and now you are ready to plant your seed, which should be drilled and thinned out to two inches apart when two or three inches high. Cover seed inch deep and as the plants grow fill the trench up gradually. You should have wire fence or trellis, as the peas will grow from three to six feet high. Latter part October, November and December the months to plant. An ounce of seed will plant row ten feet long. Pkg. 10c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Verbena. Choice Mixed. No. 23. Well known and greatly admired, hardy and easy culture, low spreading. The many colors mingled together are very attractive. Fine for bedding, bordering or covering unattractive spots about the yard. Plant from March to August. Seed small. Packet gives great number of plants. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c.

Zinnia. Choice Mixed Dahlia Flowering. No. 24. This is not the small old type Zinnia, but a new type just brought out during the last two or three years, which is giant in size, many of the flowers measuring four to six inches across and resembling the Dahlia so much that it is called the Dahlia Flowering Zinnia. The Zinnia is a standard and favorite with all, and among the most hardy of all flowers. Zinnia with its numberless shades and combination of colors of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson maroons, ivory, sulphur, terra cotta, raspberry, lilac, and others, make it a thing of beauty, commanding much admiration. The Zinnia will give great returns for small effort. Fine for bedding and bordering. Packet should produce three or four dozen nice plants. Plant from early spring to September. Pkg. 15c, ½ oz. 60c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$3.75, lb. \$14.00.

BULBS

Postpaid

Our Bulbs are large, strong types that will produce results and not the small weaklings found in some department stores. We can not supply following bulbs earlier than September 1st nor later than March 1st.

Easter Lily. Our Easter Lily bulbs are good size, strong, vigorous growers. These bulbs will be ready about September 1st. 20c each, \$2.15 per dozen, \$16.00 per 100.

Hyacinths. The Hyacinth is very popular and can be planted from October to March in the open, provided the situation is such that same can be protected in case of severe frost. Can also be grown in pots and boxes, and also desirably grown in glass bowls or other receptacles, in water. Nice medium size bulbs in pink or blue. 7c each, 60c dozen.

Narcissus. Grandiflora (Paper White) very popular for growing in glass bowls, and is lovely grown in the house during the fall and winter. The Narcissus is very dainty,

beautiful and extremely fragrant. Nice medium size bulbs. 7c each, 60c per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. A great favorite for growing in glass bowls in water, making a magnificent plant, with dainty clusters of very fragrant flowers. Large bulbs 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen.

Gladiolus Bulbs. Choice mixed. Our choice mixed Gladiolus bulbs are composed of some of the finest early large flowering types, where the most exquisite colors are represented. Our bulbs produce vigorous, healthy plants. 4c each, 45c dozen, \$3.75 per hundred.

CROP ENEMIES

There are two classes, the sucking and the chewing.

In preparing to grow a truck crop, insect and disease control should be figured in as a chief essential and a very important part of your crop expense. We may as well recognize the fact and the earlier our truckers realize this the better. There was a time when good crops could be grown without spraying or dusting, but Florida, like most other states, has become infested with various insects and fungus diseases.

DON'T WAIT

In combating these various crop enemies, we frequently put off the remedy too long, or until the treatment cannot possibly have the controlling effect, as if treatment had been applied earlier. The best way to handle a crop is from a preventive angle, rather than a cure, for in most cases ounces of the preventive way are worth tons of the cure method. Don't wait until your crop is so badly infested that it is next to an impossibility to rid it of the insects.

CLASSIFICATION

There are two classes of insects, one class known as chewing and the other as sucking. The biting insects are represented by worms, grasshoppers and beetles, which are the biting or chewing type, having jaws for chewing and they eat holes in the plants or consume all the tissue. The sucking type are represented by lice or aphids, red spider and thrips. This class has a mouth-part forming a piercing and sucking tube while the crop acts as a pump and which use only the juices of the plants for food.

WHEN SHOULD TREATMENT BEGIN

First, may we suggest that it is next to impossible to begin spraying or dusting too early, for either disease or insects. We contend that it is easier to prevent than to cure. We realize that some feel that they cannot afford to apply these treatments before there is any sign of insects or disease, but if delayed until infestation is upon the crop, you cannot combat these crop enemies as successfully as if you got the start on the situation, instead of the opposition having the start on you. There is nothing like making the right start.

We recommend without hesitation that spraying and dusting begin as soon as plants are well out of the ground and that same be kept up throughout the entire crop period, including the fruiting period as well, regardless of whether or not there is any appearance whatever of insect infestation, or disease, as this is the best way to keep it down. Many times one row of good stuff will pay for a half dozen treatments. Another thing, this cannot be done in a haphazard way. If it is worth doing, do it right. Don't send some "brainless, don't-give-a-cuss" individual out to handle this essential; get on the job, or put some one on the job that will see to it that this thing is done right, as this is just as important and perhaps more so than either cultivation or fertilization. Of course, this regular and systematic spraying and dusting applies more particularly to crops such as cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons, egg plants, tomatoes, pepper, squash, etc., as we all know that these crops mentioned are subject to legions of insects, rust and blight. In many instances this spraying proposition is tabooed and played with, but the time is at hand when this insect and disease situation can no longer be a joke, that is, if our truckers are in the game to make money. This truck-growing situation is pretty much like the cotton situation: the day is past when it can be grown without the use of insecticides. It's just like any other line of business; to make money out of it, unlimited diligence must be applied, and the individual who is willing to put into this truck game what it takes to make any other business successful is going to succeed, and we contend that the combating of insects and disease is a fundamental principle that must be taken into account.

CHEWING INSECTS

This type must be controlled by stomach poison, inasmuch as they eat.

In this class we will mention some of the most common which include cabbage worms, bud worms, cut worms, grasshopper, mole crickets, ants, bean-leaf roller.

Cut Worms—Of all the greedy pests this should head the list. The cut worms are very fond of any succulent plant such as cabbage, tomatoes, egg plant, pepper, in fact, dozens of various plants. The cut worm does his work at night by gnawing off the plant just above the ground, rendering plant absolutely worthless. Many times it is quite difficult to get anything like a stand unless diligent effort is made to control this pest, which can be done in the following manner: Use 25 pounds good fresh bran, paris green 1 pound, water $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and cheap molasses 2 quarts. Mix the bran and paris green thoroughly while dry, then add the two quarts of syrup and next add the water slowly, at same time stirring and mixing thoroughly until decidedly damp, not sloppy, but of such consistency that it will fall in fine flakes when sown broadcast over land. Where there is a large acreage it is more economical to put the bait out around each plant, but possibly a little more effective if broadcast. This should be put out after sunset or after night if moonlight, so the bait will be fresh and attractive. If following day is cloudy the bait will be all right for second night; otherwise you must renew. If large infestation it will take several applications to

get them, but don't let up, as this treatment is far cheaper than a poor stand.

Worms—There are a half dozen or more different types that attack various vegetable plants, but these are all easily controlled by arsenate of lead, paris green or Pyrox. Use from one pound to two pounds arsenate of lead powder to 50 gals. water, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. paris green to 50 gals. water. Use enough water to make into a paste before adding to barrel. Use two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste to 50 gals. Pyrox is fine for this purpose, which comes in paste form and simply a matter of adding 5 to 8 pounds to each 50 gallons of water. Either arsenate of lead powder or paste, paris green or Pyrox can be used in combination with other liquid sprays. For example, if you wanted to spray for worms, blight, rust or any fungus disease, just combine the two remedies in the same barrel of 50 gallons, or if you wanted a combination for worms, fungus, diseases and lice, just simply combine the three treatments in one, using all three in one fifty-gallon barrel of spray, which will enable you to take care of three distinct pests with one operation, and which would require three separate treatments, but the combination will give just as good results and the different ingredients will not conflict in any way. If you desire to use dust which is just as effective, use the arsenate of lead powder with 2 lbs. hydrated lime and 4 lbs. of arsenate of lead.

Bud Worms—This pest is a wrecker to corn, and especially sweet corn. The first generation usually starts its work when the corn is about knee high. At this stage the bud worm is easily controlled by spraying or dusting. Any of the arsenicals such as arsenate of lead paste or powder, and Pyrox. If liquid spray is desired use one to two pounds arsenate of lead powder or two to three pounds paste, or 1 pound paris green, or 5 pounds Pyrox to fifty gallons of water. If dusting is desired, use 1 pound arsenate of lead powder to 4 pounds hydrated lime, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound paris green to 5 pounds of hydrated lime. This can be dusted on with a can with bottom punched full of holes, porous cloth bag or a good duster.

Grasshoppers—The grasshopper is usually worse on fall crops than at any other time, which is due to vegetation having become more or less depleted, dry and unattractive. There are several different species, some red-legged, black, brown and striking red. The best way to control this pest is with poisoned bait, same treatment as used for cut worms. The grasshopper does not feed at night, but gets up early in the morning with a good appetite; therefore, the bait should be put out late in afternoon (about sundown or after), or if moonlight, can be put out at night.

Mole Crickets—This cricket is rather destructive, especially in seed beds. They burrow deep in the ground, where they live during the day time, coming out at night to feed. A little sulphur sprinkled over the seed bed, or better worked in before planting, acts as a deterrent, or they may be poisoned by same treatment as given for cut worms.

Bean-Leaf Roller—This leaf roller sometimes gives considerable trouble to the fall bean crop. This caterpillar cuts slits in the leaves, then rolls up the edges of leaves, making himself a shelter. The roller grows to an inch or more in length, color light greenish-yellow, with a brownish yellow head which is attached to a narrow neck. This leaf roller is easily controlled by same treatment recommended for worms.

Ants—The ant does no little mischief in Florida. Ants feed on vegetable plants only in a limited way and it depends on the species as to amount of damage done. Any vegetation near their nest invariably suffers, as they seem to seriously object to any plant life near their home. The greatest annoyance to the trucker is the fact that ants will play havoc with the seed beds by carrying off the seed before it sprouts, especially lettuce and romaine, and they also frequently make their nest on the seed bed. The best way to control ants is in their nests by the use of carbon bisulphide or potassium or sodium cyanide. With a cane or sharp stick punch a hole one foot deep in center of nest and fill up hole with solution, and as soon as the liquid has soaked away fill up with dirt, tramping it solid. The fumes given off will penetrate throughout the nest, killing them. This treatment should be done early in the morning while most of the ants are at home. If the nest is large make several holes. Dissolve the cyanide in water, one ounce to each quart of water. Use the carbon bisulphide full strength. Cyanide is a rank poison; don't inhale or swallow it, and keep out of sores. Diligent treatment will end the ants in fields or groves.

SUCKING INSECTS AND THEIR CONTROL

Inasmuch As This Type Does Not Eat They Must Be Controlled By Contact Treatment

Under this head are included plant lice or aphids, red spider, thrips, leaf hoppers. Now as these are all sucking insects, and with the tube-like beak, which is pierced right into the plant, sucking out the vital juices until the leaf is drained and becomes curled and dry and lifeless. Therefore, inasmuch as these particular types suck and do not eat, they cannot be reached with poison, but must be treated by method known as direct contact or asphyxiation, and best known results have been had from some tobacco product such as nicotine sulphate (Black

Leaf "40") and nicotine dust, which gives the user his choice of either dry dust or wet spray; both are equally effective. We do not recommend tobacco dust, as this has not sufficient strength to destroy these insects as should be done. Of course it will help, but if the job is worth doing it should be done right. These tobacco products kill in two ways, by direct contact or getting it on the insect, and also by gas given off from the nicotine.

Please don't let the fact get away from you that these robbers are hidden away on the underside of the foliage and you must have such sprayer and duster equipment as will get the treatment direct to the spot where they are hibernating, but with proper extension rods, elbows, etc., it can be gotten to the spot needed, and without being such a burdensome, back-breaking job.

In using these tobacco products you should not spray or dust while your plants are wet with either dew or rain, as it can not possibly be nearly so effective, as the moisture tends to counteract the effects to a considerable degree; especially does the moisture destroy the gas feature, which in some cases is more effective than direct contact, for where there is rank growth of vines and plants it is sometimes difficult to reach every spot, and this is where the gas does its work, and this is especially true of the nicotine dust, as this contains a greater quantity of gas than the liquid. Best effects are obtained in the driest, hottest part of the day, as under this condition the heat has a tendency to release the gas in greater profusion and far greater results are obtained.

In this list we would mention the lice (aphis) family, which is probably the most destructive and the greatest enemy to our Florida truck crops. There are several different species of lice, but the character of damage, life history and the means of control are the same for all. The different types vary in color from bright green to dark green, to nearly black, grayish brown and red. They are equipped with long legs and feelers and undergo many changes. Some can be distinguished with the unaided eye, but frequently a microscope is necessary. Plant lice multiply with great rapidity, and frequently beginning when only a week old, producing several young each day, and many times the young are born alive and active, the eggs hatching before they are laid, while others are being hatched from eggs, which means rapid population, and this is the reason that we recommend and contend that spraying and dusting should be started in time; in other words, the grower should start first. Of course the situation can be handled after the infestation has been set up, but how much easier and more economical it is to use prevention rather than cure, and furthermore, if a heavy infestation is finally destroyed it is bound to have some influence on your yield. When your crop becomes heavily infested it means diligent effort of heavy and thorough applications every three or four days, whereas, if systematic treatment had been carried out it would only require seven to ten days, and where the real difference comes in is the increased production from the crop that has been controlled from the very start. Spray your seed beds frequently, for many times these troubles have their inception in the seed bed.

This aphis or lice family infest various crops such as cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, egg plant, okra, onions, pepper, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, watermelons, roses and others. We would mention his favorite diet as cucumber, watermelon, egg plant and pepper. The melon aphis excretes what is known as "honey dew" which is thought by some to be a disease peculiar to melon plant life, as the insect's presence goes unnoticed. If the infestation is abundant, the leaves will become covered with a thin, sticky coating of this honey dew, and if effective treatment is not administered the crop will be lost. Many times a grower thinks he has blight or some fungus disease, when in reality it is some type of aphis. The green aphis is perhaps the most deceiving and destructive and have in some sections of the west at times absolutely put vine crops out of business, and we are not so sure that it was altogether climatic conditions during the spring of 1923 that was so damaging to our cucumber crop all over the State of Florida.

As previously stated, tobacco products constitute the most effective control known for all the sucking insect family, therefore, for aphids or lice as above mentioned use as a spray, Black Leaf 40 at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water, or if there is any sign of rust or worms, you can make a combination for all three, namely, lice, worms and fungus, by adding either Quick Bordeaux Mixture or home mixed Bordeaux, using same proportions as if used alone, which would be four pounds blue stone, four pounds hydrated lime to 50-gallon barrel of water, and for worms use either one pound to two pounds arsenate of lead or two to three pounds of arsenate of lead paste or one-fourth pound paris green. This gives a three-in-one combination, taking care of three specific possible troubles all in one operation. Personally, we like the combination, as certainly it can do no harm and the additional expense of making the combination is practically nil. If dusting is desirable, use any good nicotine dust at the rate of 20 to 40 pounds per acre, depending on the size of plants.

Thrips—This is a very destructive and undesirable character, but an individual whose work does not show up like other pests, but nevertheless his work is deadly. There seem to be two species, the orange-yellow Florida flower thrips, and the black garden thrips, but both are controlled by the same treatment. Two to three weeks seems to be the time required to produce a new generation but they are not of long life. The eggs are laid beneath the surface of plant tissue in a shallow slit and upon being hatched the young at once attack the tenderest part of the blossom or bud and if there is any quantity of them to each blossom great harm will be done and frequently is done, and yet the damage does not show up, except the grower finds that even with thrifty plants he wonders why such poor yield, and invariably this takes place with first hands or settings, robbing the plant of its first and best paying fruit.

The same remedy (tobacco product) used for lice seems to be the only effective treatment for thrips; however, you need a good duster or sprayer with plenty of pressure to force either dust or liquid, as the thrips are well sheltered in the blossom, but with the least disturbance they seem to come out and try to get away. Owing to this habit the grower is enabled to reach practically all of them where thorough work is done.

Leaf-Hopper—This leaf hopper's favorite pastime is destroying fall bean crops; other crops are attacked, but fall beans are probably the greatest sufferer. This hopper obtains his food by sucking the life sap or juices from the plant. If the attack is made in sufficient numbers, the plant will be stunted in growth, poor production, turn yellow and finally die. There is one specie of yellowish and another type light green in color. Same remedy as recommended for lice is only treatment that will touch this hopper.

Red Spider—This so-called red spider becomes a serious menace in dry weather, and is doubtless a specie of the red bug family, colored reddish, also yellowish or orange tinge. Eggs hatch in three to five days and it takes ten days to develop into adults, and when the adults are four days old they begin to lay eggs. This insect is extremely destructive, doing great damage to strawberries and beans especially, also cucumber, egg plant, tomato, melons, squash and various flowers. However, believe that strawberries and beans are effected the most. The Red Spider does not seem to thrive where there is plenty of moisture such as rain or overhead irrigation.

The Red Spider is very sensitive to sulphur; in fact it is about the only thing that will control absolutely. Lime sulphur solution 32 to 34 degrees Baume at the rate of three quarts lime sulphur solution to 50 gallons of water. Or you can make up solution by using one pound of flowers of sulphur to fifteen gallons of water, or if dusting is preferred, which is just as effective, you can use 90-10 sulphur dust, which means one pound of hydrated lime to ten pounds of superfine sulphur, which is so fine and fluffy that it will go through a 200-mesh sieve, or you can make your own dust by using one pound hydrated lime to 10 pounds flowers of sulphur. If dust is used, it should be applied just after a rain or while the dew is on plants so it will stick. If liquid is used it does not matter when applied.

PLANT DISEASES

Please get this: it is just as essential in growing a truck crop to include in your plans the control of disease, as it is to include fertilizer or any other important element in producing a paying crop. This is no longer a myth; it's a real living fact and we have got to recognize it, whether we want to or not. The day is swiftly passing when it can be gotten "away with" in a haphazard, slipshod manner, and disease control is one of the fundamental principles entering into paying trucking. Don't get frightened; paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida, as it is geographically designed to fit it for the production of not only early, but late money-making truck crops. Florida hasn't a rival of any consequence in all of America. Where in America can you produce vegetables as early in the spring, or as late in the fall, and even through the winter? Yes, great paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida, but they will be produced by people who will (and must) put into action the kind of effort and thought that will not and cannot fail. "It can't be done" with two to four months in the year, either. No other business can be operated successfully on any such basis. Every line of endeavor will have blight, rust, mold, parasitic and sundry troubles if not properly and diligently looked after. In other words, to make a success of anything, there must be put into it the success-producing essentials, and truck crops are no exception to this infallible logic.

Seed Bed—Right here is where your control efforts should begin, as the young and tender plants are subjected to many diseases. On account of the crowded condition these diseases are easily transferred from one plant to another. It is only natural that the tender, succulent roots and stems of young plants would be more susceptible than the more mature plants. Therefore, don't wait to find insects and disease; let these pests find you there first with the proper control measures. In preparing your seed beds it's a good thing to work a little sulphur into the soil. This will cost very little and will certainly do no harm, but on the other hand, will be a stimulant to plant growth and also be a deterrent to many insects that not only destroy the plants by eating or sucking them, but some that cause disease as well.

Damping Off—This is among our first troubles, as it usually occurs in the seed bed, but can be controlled. This is a fungus disease and location of seed bed and weather conditions have much to do with it. In damp, rainy, cloudy weather a favorable condition is created for this fungus which spreads from plant to plant. With dry weather and sunshine this disease cannot thrive. When plants are affected by this disease they look as if scalded all over and look as though some insects had gnawed them off at the ground. Frequent stirring of the soil and where too thick thin out. Plenty of air and sunshine is good treat-

ment. Spray with bordeaux mixture 3-3-50, or ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate prepared as follows: 6 oz. copper carbonate, 3 pints ammonia, 19 pints water. First add ammonia to water, then pour in copper carbonate and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Use one quart of mixture to 5 gallons of water and spray every three or four days.

Rust—This is one of our most damaging fungus diseases. It has its beginning from a minute spore, that can be carried to the plant by the wind, stock or people, and in various other ways. Sometimes disease is evenly distributed and again it may be found only in certain sections of field, which is the usual case, but it does not take long for the entire field to become infested. When the fungus spore falls upon the leaf it germinates, and the germ tube penetrates the tissues, and it is not long before the fungus begins to mature spores of the same kind, and while the spores are being produced, the fungus begins to spread in the leaf tissue, hence, the diseased area becomes larger hourly, and finally the entire tissue of leaf is destroyed. This disease once started is next to impossible to control, and for this reason, prevention (not cure) should be practiced. Spray whether you need it or not. Don't wait until your crop is already affected; make systematic spraying just as much a part of your crop operation as anything else about it. Use either bordeaux mixture powder or spray. Cucumber and all vine crops and tomatoes are probably the heaviest sufferers. The nail head rust is a serious type and very destructive. This nail head rust affects tomatoes and pepper, forming a brown spot or scab about the size of a six-penny nail head on the fruit. About your only chance with this is prevention.

Blight—There seems to be several kinds of blight. Bacterial blight, wilt, fungus blight and sclerotium blight. These are probably the most prominent types. Blight is a bad character and hard to do anything with, because it comes from a specific fungus in the soil. It is just as apt to attack the most vigorous plant as the weaker or those of less vitality, and since it is in the soil makes it impossible to tell before hand whether or not there is any of the disease present. The first symptoms noticed is that the lower leaves turn pale and finally become very yellow, and usually dry up from the tip, and is sometimes accompanied by rust. It depends on climatic conditions as to how progressive this disease is. Dry weather seems to be a very favorable condition. Inasmuch as this fungus attacks the plant from the soil, either at the base of the stem or in some of the large roots, it is useless to spray the top of the plant. About the only way a fungicide would be of any help would be to spray or sprinkle on the soil about the stem, using ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, prepared as follows: 6 oz. copper carbonate, 3 pints ammonia, 19 pints water. First add ammonia to water, then pour in copper carbonate and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Use one quart of mixture to 5 gallons of water, applying treatment once a week. If the fungus has made entrance into the tissues of the plants this treatment will

be of no avail. There is not very much that can be done for this disease; however, clean culture, eliminating use of stable manure and decaying vegetable matter and rotation of crops. In some sections of California it is claimed that this blight is controlled by the use of 300 pounds of sulphur per acre for first year and one hundred pounds thereafter. Plants that are the greatest sufferers are tomato, eggplant, pepper and potatoes.

Bordeaux Mixture: Home-made—This insecticide is to the trucker what iodine is to the doctor. It is used for many ills, both as an insecticide and a fungicide. Many prefer to purchase factory prepared bordeaux mixture, as it is sometimes inconvenient on account of scales and lack of proper equipment to make it up. Surely the measurements should not be guessed at, but with fair equipment good bordeaux can be made at home. Usually 4-4-50 is the standard mixture. The first figure mentioned always means the amount of bluestone (copper sulphate) in pounds, second figure refers to amount of lime in pounds, and last figure represents quantity of water in gallons.

Bordeaux mixture can be combined with almost any other liquid spray, such as arsenate of lead, paris green and Black Leaf 40. A two-in-one combination can be made, or either a three-in-one, that is, if you have three plant troubles, say rust, lice and worms, after you have the 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture made up, you could add arsenate of lead, paris green, and in addition to this, in case you had lice you could add Black Leaf 40. In making additions use same amounts as if you were making them up alone, as they will not conflict with each other. The 4-4-50 is standard, but if wanted a little stronger make it 5-5-50.

How to Make: In making home bordeaux it is best to have two barrels of 50-gallon capacity each; fill each barrel half to two-thirds full. If you want to make a 4-4-50, dissolve eight pounds bluestone in one barrel and eight pounds of hydrated or rock lime in the other, and after thorough stirring add enough water to fill each of the barrels. Now you have sufficient stock for two barrels of spray, and you of course use equal amounts of this stock out of each barrel, or in other words, if you had a five-gallon sprayer you would use 2½ gallons of your lime mixture and 2½ gallons of your bluestone stock. If you wanted a 5-5-50, of course you would use 10 pounds each bluestone and lime, or you can make it any strength desired by using equal parts of bluestone and lime. Don't try to use less than two barrels in making this bordeaux. If these stock solutions are not mixed they can be kept indefinitely, but when the two solutions are once mixed, forming your complete bordeaux mixture, it must be used same day it is made, as it loses its strength when left overnight. When you are combining these stocks be sure to stir thoroughly each time before mixing, and if you haven't a good strainer on your sprayer use a very fine sieve or cheese cloth. Be sure to strain, or the larger particles will clog your nozzle.

“A x f i x o”

THE SUPERIOR NICOTINE DUST

Just the Material for Vegetable and Melon Growers

Not Prepaid

AXFIXO was the development of long experiments, and is the first nicotine dust of proven value as an exterminator of such insects as aphids, cucumber beetle, squash bug nymph, thrips, leaf hopper, bean jassid, and numerous other soft bodied insects and worms of the caterpillar family.

KILLS CUCUMBER BEETLE

When the simple directions on the container are followed, AXFIXO gives perfect control on this destructive pest. Even though some may attempt to fly away, if they have any of the finely powdered material on their bodies, they will soon die. By the use of AXFIXO on cucumbers and melons, you kill the beetle, thereby preventing the dreaded cucumber wilt, which applies to melons as well as cucumbers.

APHIS EASILY DESTROYED

When AXFIXO is applied to the dry foliage of plants, highly volatile nicotine fumes are evolved. This poison gas envelops the entire plant, and death of the aphids will follow in a very short time. AXFIXO does not need to hit the aphids to kill it, because if any of the dust comes near the insect, the pure nicotine gas will kill it by asphyxiation.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

AXFIXO dust, to obtain best results, should be applied when the vegetation is perfectly dry, and in the heat of the day, the hotter the better. By using a strong blast type of dusting machine, either hand or power type, the dust will be forced on the underside of the leaf where the pests, especially the aphids, live. For the cucumber beetle, we prefer a hand type duster such as the Vermorel, either Single or Double Action. The hand

type makes very much less noise, therefore, you can approach the beetle and give a strong blast of a small particle of AXFIXO per hill, before the beetle has a chance to take flight.

CAUTION

Never apply AXFIXO when there is dew or moisture on the foliage. Moisture will greatly reduce the efficiency of AXFIXO.

Never mix AXFIXO with any foreign substance as AXFIXO is an insecticide for a special purpose, and not a cure-all.

AXFIXO should be kept tightly sealed until ready for use, and don't fill your duster too full and expect even dusting.

QUANTITY USED

On truck crops, for aphid control, dust with AXFIXO at the rate of from 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

For the pea aphid, 40 to 50 pounds.

For fruit trees, 2 to 8 ounces each, according to size.

For cucumber beetle, about ¼ ounce per hill.

For grape vines, 2 to 4 ounces per vine, according to size.

PLEASE REMEMBER

That AXFIXO has announced the death sentence of all aphids, the yellow striped cucumber beetle, mealy bug, and other insects which were difficult to control.

That it kills in two ways, so if one does not get the insect, the other will.

That AXFIXO is putting money in the growers' pockets.

That AXFIXO is packed in 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pound containers.

That there is no substitute for AXFIXO.

Price, 1 lb. can 35c, 5 lb. drum \$1.25, 25 lb. drum \$5.00, 50 lb. drum \$9.00, 100 lb. drum \$17.00.

INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

Not prepaid

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE.—Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, and all leaf eating insects. Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER.—This is one of our greatest insecticides. Great quantities are used as a dry dust. Where used as a dust, as a rule there is nothing added to it. Arsenate of lead powder will not burn the tenderest plant as a rule. Where made into liquid spray, use from one to two pounds powder to 50 gallons of water. Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 10 lbs. \$3.25, 50 lbs. \$15.00.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON.—Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.00.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—(Copper Lime Dust with Calcium Arsenate). This material is in dry powder form and must be used in powder form, but after being applied to plant and as soon as the dust comes in contact with moisture from plant, dew or rain, it becomes same as a liquid Bordeaux Mixture, turning blue and sticking to the plant so firmly that it is hard to remove even by the heavy rains. This Dry Bordeaux Mixture is a combination that not only helps to control the blight, but the Arsenate of Calcium contained in it also controls the worms and other insects. It is better to apply while dew is on plants or after a rain, as any dry material will be more adhesive when the plant is damp. Remember that prevention is better than cure in all forms of blight and rust, hence, don't wait for these deadly fungus diseases to make their appearance, but start early before they do. It requires 30 to 50 lbs. to acre. Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.85, 25 lbs. \$3.50, 50 lbs. \$6.00, 100 lbs. \$11.50, 200 lbs. \$22.00.

QUICK BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventative if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes fifty gallons of spray. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.65.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate).—There are great quantities of Bluestone used in Florida each year and among our most important insecticidal ingredients for fungus diseases as well as for insecticides. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 90c, 25 lbs. \$2.15, 100 lbs. \$8.25, 500 lb. barrel 8c lb.

COPPERAS.—Pound 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BUG DEATH.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER.—Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. Small pkg. 10c, medium size 25c, large size 50c.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA

Not Prepaid

The oldest and most effective spray for control of whitefly, and scale insects.

By using Schnarr's Spray Formula (for whitefly and scale) and Lime Sulphur Solution (for rust mite, red spider and scab) you can keep your trees and shrubbery free from these pests, and increase your yield from 25% to 100%.

Proper use of Schnarr's Spray will certainly pay. This material mixes readily with any kind of water.

Directions.—Dilute at rate of 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. Will mix in all hard waters, also Lime Sulphur Solution where Lime Sulphur is used, 1½ gallons to each 100 gallons water and same quantity of Schnarr's Spray Formula.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA (No charge for containers).—One gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$4.75, 10 gals. \$8.50, 25 gals. \$16.50, 50 gals. \$28.50.

TOBACCO DUST.—High grade strong snuff, not ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust and which is absolutely worthless as an insecticide. Lb. 7c, 10 lbs. 65c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTExOL.—A wonderful insecticide, with many uses. For poultry yards and houses, hog lice, treat wood work, keeps rats from gnawing, corn treated before planting won't be molested by crows, splendid fly remedy, paint bee hives, protects against moths and ants, protects shade trees

against many insects and cancerous growths, a great preservative of wood, canvas, feed bags, ropes, nets, prevents dampness of concrete, cement, brick and stone. Only in gallon cans, \$1.75.

FENOLE HOUSEHOLD USE.—A stainless Liquid Insecticide especially manufactured for household use. Kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Occasional sprayings of Fenole in cracks, crevices, around kitchen sinks, wood boxes and everywhere these insects may have their hiding places, will help keep your premises free of these pests.

Fenole can be sprayed right on beds, bed clothing, delicate clothing, linens and curtains with absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 60c, qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

PARIS GREEN.—Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used.

In a spray use 1 lb. to 50 gals. of water; for dusting use ¼ lb. of Paris Green to 5 lbs. Hydrated Lime. ¼ lb. 20c, ½ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION.—32 to 34 degrees Baume. Can be used as separate Sulphur spray or in combination with other materials. Used for rust mite, red spider and scab. For bearing citrus trees use 1 gal. to 40 gallons of water. On vegetables or tender plants use 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. 1 gal. can 65c, 5 gal. can \$2.45, half barrel, 30 gals., 34c. gal.; barrel, 50 gals., 22c gal.

SULPHUR: Flowers of Sulphur.—This is the proper kind to use for dusting or insecticidal purposes, as it is light and fluffy. Can be used dry or you can make solution, using 1 lb. of sulphur to 15 gallons of water. In making solution, first put in just enough water to make paste, then add to water in barrel. Sulphur is valuable in the control of red spider, rust mites and other insects. Lb. 6c, 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

SULPHUR FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—We do not feel that the full value of the use of sulphur on our Florida soils has been fully realized. We understand that California is a heavy user of sulphur on her soils. Sulphur seems to be readily utilized by plants as stimulating food. The stimulative effect on the root system, increasing its size and the number of nodules, also transforms latent potash and phosphates into valuable plant food. In addition to the fertilizer value, it seems to destroy the spores of fungi and larvae of injurious insects in the soil, preventing potato scab, wire worms, nematodes, etc. California uses 300 lbs. per acre first year, and 100 lbs. per year thereafter. Price per 150 lb. sack \$4.50, ton lots \$45.00.

VAYCIDE "40" DUST kills various sucking and leaf eating insects, such as worms, bugs, aphids and lice. Fine for all manner of vegetable and flowers in keeping them free of insects. 1 lb. pkg. 35c, 3 lbs. 90c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Used largely for whitefly, rust mites, San Jose scale, thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to strength desired. One pound bar 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

WATERMELON STEM END PASTE

Postpaid

ADEX WATERMELON STEM END DISINFECTANT POWDER.—Reduces lossage 20%, inexpensive, easy to use. A 50-cent package will make enough paste to take care of two or three carloads of melons and may be the means of saving a heavy lossage on any shipment. Full directions with each package. Price 50c.

Did you give our "Kilgore Special Brand" fertilizer a trial yet? It's a winner. Special brands for groves and vegetables. The fertilizer with a fish base.

Pyrox
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Not Prepaid.



WHY YOU MUST SPRAY

Wormy and diseased vegetables are no longer desired in the market, but bright, clear, sound products are in ever-increasing demand. Every grower of these crops must spray if he is to secure profitable returns. Increased yields, better quality, higher market prices—these are enough incentive to spray thoroughly and at the proper time. Yet it must always be remembered that diseases cause more damage than bugs, and that it costs very little more to control fungous diseases, as well as insects. Indeed, no grower can afford to spray for insects alone.

"THE ONE BEST SPRAY"

The history of Pyrox—the combined spray for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases—dates back to the very beginning of spraying. Indeed, twenty-four years ago when Pyrox first came on the market, the value of spraying was little recognized. Since then the practice has spread very rapidly and has been generally adopted the country over. All this time Pyrox has held its place as "the one best spray" for practically all vegetables. Pyrox is made primarily for those who know that the best is the cheapest, because it is the surest and most effective.

WHAT PYROX IS AND WHAT PYROX DOES

A powerful fungicide; it controls fungous diseases, even some serious ones that other fungicides do not control.

A strong poison insecticide; it kills chewing insects, even those which are hard to kill, like the hard-shelled potato beetle.

Over twenty years of practical farm use have proved Pyrox the most effective remedy against both serious fungous diseases and chewing insects. It contains the essential copper in proper quantity for safe use and in most active form for greatest fungicidal value. In Pyrox the poison insecticide is chemically blended with the copper fungicide which increases the effectiveness of both.

It saves labor, it is easy to use, simply mix with cold water, and spray.

It goes farther; it is so smooth and fine that the finest nozzle can be used without clogging. The resulting mist-like spray covers more surface.

It gives more thorough protection. It should be put on with fine nozzle because when applied in the finest mist it covers more thoroughly every part of the leaf or fruit.

It gives more lasting protection; it sticks like paint and stays on for weeks. Even hard rains do not wash it off once it is thoroughly dry.

It helps to increase yields; the copper fungicide in Pyrox stimulates the leaves, makes them greener and more vigorous and helps to increase yields even when there is no disease.



1-lb. jar	\$.45	50-lb. drum	\$11.00
5-lb. drum	1.65	100-lb. keg	18.50
10-lb. drum	3.00	300-lb. barrel	51.00
25-lb. drum	6.00		

Free Flower Seed

With every fifty cents worth of garden seed purchased in 5c and 10c packages, you may select a 10c package of flower seed free, your own choice of any 10c flower seed item in our list. Order must be made up of five- and ten-cent packages.

If your order entitles you to the free flower seed, please do not hesitate to ask for it, we want you to have the flower seed.

"Black Leaf 40"

(NICOTINE SULPHATE)

Prepaid

THE STANDARD CONTACT INSECTICIDE for the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

SAFE on fruit, foliage and buds.

EFFECTIVE on—

WATERMELONS, CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBERS—Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphid (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

ONIONS—Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

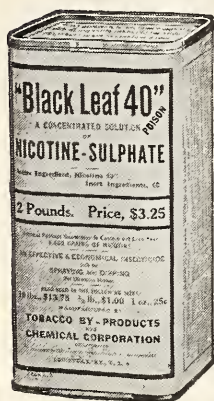
TOMATOES AND POTATOES—Plants weakened and killed by potato aphid ("red and green lice").

EGGPLANTS, PEPPERS, PEAS, CABBAGES, ETC.—Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

ORNAMENTALS—Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Can be mixed with other sprays, as lead arsenate, lime-sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.



1-oz. bottle—makes 6 gallons spray.....	\$.35
½-lb. tin—makes 40 to 50 gallons.....	1.25
2-lb. tin—makes 160 to 200 gallons.....	3.50
10-lb. tin—makes 800 to 1,000 gallons.....	13.50



WRITE US FOR COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

**Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Soil at a Small Cost Per Acre
An Investment Paying Wonderful Returns**

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to your crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed, at planting time. They cannot harm crops, soil or livestock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend *Mulford Cultures*, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, with the same exacting care as *Mulford Anti-toxins*, *Serums*, *Vaccines*, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

PRICES

Prepaid

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices:

5-Acre Size ("Dollar per Acre").....	\$5.00	Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for	
1-Acre Size	1.50	Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and	
¼-Acre Size .....	.75	Sweet Peas)	\$.35

Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Peanuts

Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas
Garden Peas

Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Beggar Weed and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Sprayers

Prepaid

The lack of first class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford to not consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work.

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pumps

Prepaid

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, for distributing disinfectants and for similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton and similar crops, find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, five feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

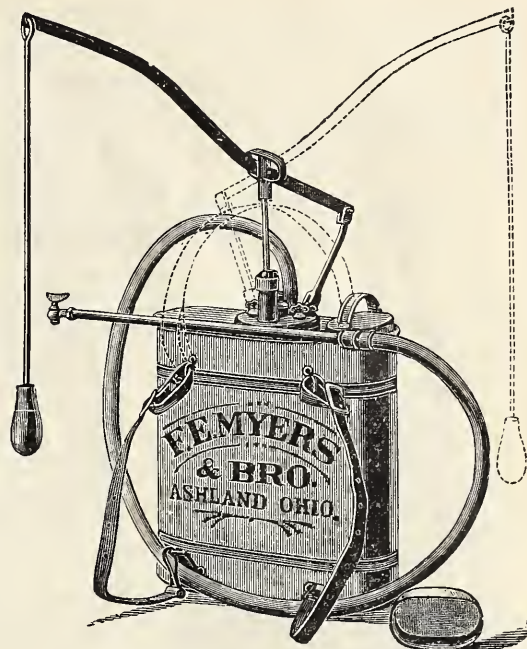
This is one of the most dependable sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up, little to get out of order.

Price List, Perfect Knapsack

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$12.00.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price \$17.00.

Do not use Sulphur in Copper tank.



Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings)	\$ 7.50
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper.....	10.00
Tank alone (no fastenings), galvanized.....	4.00
3-foot galvanized extension rods.....	.60
Fig. 1380—45 degree bend, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread...	.40
Large rubber gaskets .....	.15
Leather cups .....	.10
Small leather connection washers.....	.02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections).....	1.85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top side.....	.90
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist.....	.60
No. 1290. Straight nozzle .....	.80
No. 1915. Regular Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.15
Complete set shoulder straps.....	1.50
No. 466. Handle cast to use by hand.....	.40
Brass Bushing Nut for piston rod.....	.35
Lever, wrought iron .....	.40
Wood handle and rod.....	.50
Ball valves, brass .....	.35
Piston rod for plunger.....	.40
Thumb screws .....	.30

THE MYERS O. K. COG GEAR SPRAY PUMP.—With malleable iron base. Mounted complete with fifty gallon barrel. Has mechanical agitator, solid brass ram plunger. Ground bevel valve and seat.

Fig. 1570 illustrates the O. K. Spray Pump mounted on barrel, complete with hose, pipe extension, nozzle and mechanical agitator. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of a solid brass tube with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass, ground in a bevel shape.

Another special feature of this pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air chamber is made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel tube. The cog gear handle enables the operator to carry a pressure of 200 lbs. or more if necessary.

Fig. 1570, No. R299B, Outfit as above, complete with one lead of 15 feet of 7 ply discharge hose, 8 foot iron pipe extension and Fembro Fig. 1290 nozzle, \$32.50.

Fig. 1570, No. R299C, same with two leads of 15 feet each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hose, two 8-foot iron pipe extensions and two Fig. 1290 nozzles, \$39.00. Price includes barrel and skids.

MYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER.—Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B, Myers Portable Sprayer, Fig. 1614, complete as shown in illustration, with Dasher Agitator, 15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5 ply discharge hose, 8-foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle. Price \$26.00.

In our list you can find a Sprayer for every use. We also carry the different repair parts. Prices include delivery on all Sprayers and parts.

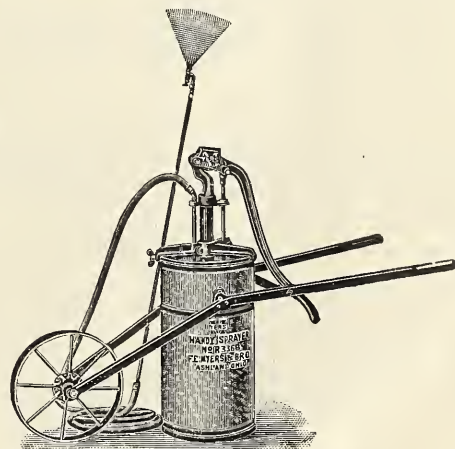


Fig. 1614

VERMOREL

The Master of all man-power Sprayers and Dusters

OUR GUARANTEE: Get your money back if Vermoral Sprayers and Dusters do not perform the best service you ever saw. High priced? No, price not half as high as the quality and efficiency.

Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer SPRAYER PERFECTION ITSELF

Postpaid



VERMOREL ECLAIR
No. 1 is a marvel of French ingenuity, a revelation to fruit growers and truckers.

The Vermorel is the most perfect hand sprayer ever invented, and in a class by itself. We wish to draw your attention to a few of the features of this winner. First: It is extremely compact in construction, which enables it to be carried around with the greatest ease, its weight being only fourteen pounds.

Second: Its mechanism is simplicity and efficiency itself, thus insuring a uniform and maintained pressure; a constant agitation of

the fluids, and a thorough distribution of the spray in an all-enveloping mist that reaches every spot.

Third: There are no pump troubles with the Vermorel. All the usual annoyances caused by corrosion, wear of metal or cup leather plungers are eliminated in this wonderful model; a small diaphragm being the main working part of the pump, and this will stand the wear of many years. The stress bearing parts of this pump are of machined brass and specially treated heavy rubber.

In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side.

Did you ever carry a sprayer all day, where you had to pump continually? It was a job, wasn't it? Did you ever have any trouble getting some one to do your spraying where this continuous pumping made spraying a great burden? With the Vermorel it will neither be a job nor a burden, for an occasional stroke with one finger will do the trick.

This remarkable sprayer is a French invention, so simple in construction that there is practically nothing that can get out of order. It is new in the American market and is so perfect in operation that anything in praise we would write about it would not do justice.

It possesses every advantage of a compressed air sprayer without any of their annoying features. It looks and is built as though it would last a lifetime.

It is sold on the following terms:

You order it and we ship it. After you have used it for two or three days and do not feel it is the best investment you ever made in the line of a sprayer, box it up, return it and we will pay transportation both ways and refund your money without a single question.

We would not dare this if we were not pop-sure what this sprayer will do, and this proposition is not made by some firm located a thousand miles away, but by the Kilgore Seed Co.

Made of copper. Capacity about five gallons, three nozzles, complete directions for operating with each sprayer.

Simplicity, efficiency, durability and lightness. These are the outstanding points of the Eclair No. 1.

Don't worry about the price, if you ever use a Vermorel you will have no other if you had to pay fifty dollars for it.

Price	\$25.00
Repair parts for Vermorel are few and consist of Diaphragm and valves only, which bespeaks the simplicity of the machine.	
Rubber Diaphragm .....	.50
Leather Diaphragm to be used instead of rubber where oil spray is used .....	.50
Rubber Valves .....	.10
Leather Valves (for oil sprays) .....	.10

EXTRA EQUIPMENT

Double Nozzle No. 108. Greatest velocity and range. Penetrates the thickest foliage. Will spray in opposite directions at same time or can be set at any angle. 2.50

Special Extension Rod furnished with the special double nozzle and spring lever shut-off in place of the "T" cut-off; insures quick action 7.50

VERMOREL DUSTERS

Postpaid

The Vermorel Dusters, like the Vermorel Sprayer are of French design and the principal duster used in vineyards of France and by the most rigid test in America has proven to

be one of the most satisfactory man-operated dusters that has ever been invented.

Vermorel Dusters are the essence of simplicity in construction and operation. The ease in operation and efficiency in its work are great outstanding features of these wonderful French model machines.

The Vermorel Dusters will handle all manner of dust such as Sulphur, Arsenate Mixtures, Arsenate of Lead or Calcium, Arsenate of Zinc, Paris Green, all kinds of Bordeaux Mixture Powders, Lime, Tobacco Dust, Nicotine Dust and various others.

The easy stroke of the lever gives a uniform flow of dust with sufficient force to thoroughly penetrate. Vermorel Dusters are of the bellows type, have no wheels, cogs, belts or other complicated noise-making construction to grind and wear out.

Equipped with fine and coarse screens and adjusting slide to regulate the exact flow desired.

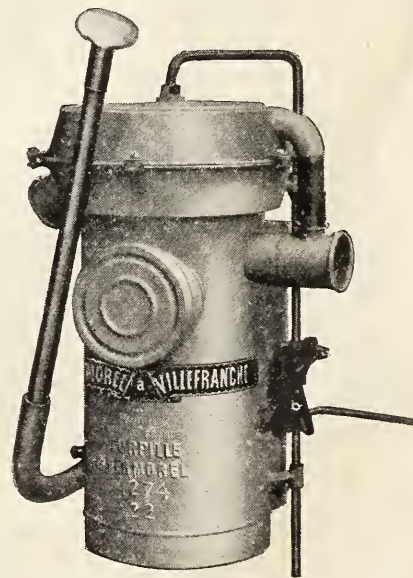
Our Guarantee.—If you need a result producing Duster, buy the Vermorel, try it two or three days and if it is not the most efficient man-power Duster you ever saw and entirely satisfactory, box it up and return to us at our expense; write us saying it won't do the work and your money will be refunded without a word, and the adjustment is not made in France, but by Kilgore Seed Co.

Single Action Vermorel Duster.—Size 12 inches wide by 16 inches long, hose and tube length 4½ feet. Weight eleven pounds, capacity about six quarts or eight to ten pounds of Dust. Price \$20.00.

Double Action Vermorel Duster.—Same capacity as the single action only built a little larger and slightly heavier and being double action gives a continuous flow of Dust. This is the best type for seed beds or where plants are close together, but where plants are some distance apart the single action would be best, as it gives an intermittent flow. Price \$25.00.



Single Action Vermorel



Double Action Vermorel

HAVE YOU EVER USED WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE? TRY IT. SAVE MONEY AND GET RESULTS.

SPRAYERS—(Continued)

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Prepaid

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS: For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 3½ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump cylinder is seamless brass.



This sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic handle lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle.

The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed air type made, and will give efficient service.

PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1 B—Brass Tank.....	\$9.50
Auto Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized Tank.....	6.50

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS

Postpaid

Tank only, brass	\$6.00
Tank only, galvanized	3.50
Hose with wire coil .....	.65
Galvanized extension pipe (2 feet).....	.55
Brass extension pipe (2 feet).....	.90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist).....	.70
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	.40
Leaf spring for valve.....	.10

Rubber gasket for pump.....	.10
Leather cup .....	.10
Rubber for check valve.....	.05
Check valve and stem.....	.10
Leather connection washers.....	.02
Nozzle washers, rubber.....	.05
Pump complete	4.00
Brass Spreader .....	.10
Valve Support Washer .....	.05
Pump Lid Casting and Cap.....	.35

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

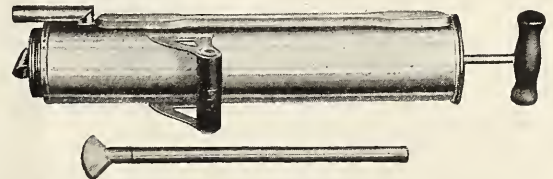
Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER.—One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after the pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart. Price \$1.00.

MIDGET.—This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding 1 pint and well made. Will handle bug poisons, disinfectants, etc. Price 40c.



NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER.—This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock sealed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 50c.



BROWN HAND DUSTER.—For garden or small area this is one of the best and most economical hand dusters. It holds about one quart of dust. Price \$2.00.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Not Prepaid

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

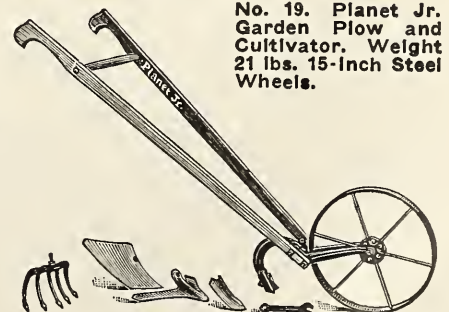
We illustrate the most popular models of these valuable tools and will send catalogue describing many others for garden, farm or orchard, upon request. Send postal for complete Planet Jr. catalogue—today.

Price
\$20.00



No. 4. Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds 2½ quarts.

Price
\$6.35



No. 19. Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 21 lbs. 15-Inch Steel Wheels.

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable.

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine.

No. 11. Planet Jr.
Double and Single
Wheel Hoe.

Price
\$16.25



for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made.

A double and single wheel hoe in one. 14-inch steel wheels. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels.

The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows



Fire-Fly Garden
Plow. Packed
weight, 14 lbs.

Price
\$4.40

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going a second time in each furrow. It opens furrows for manure or seeds and covers them, and opens up rows for all kinds of plant setting. In cultivating, plow away lightly; leave a few days for all weeds to die, and plow back again; nothing more thorough than this. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid

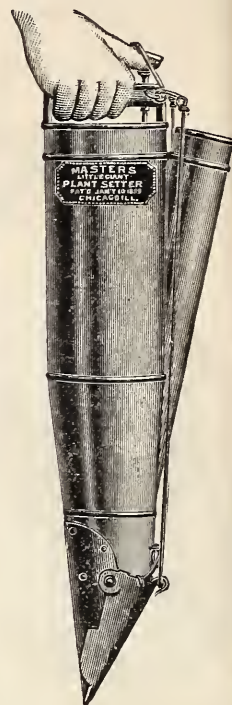
A wonderful labor saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Price \$6.00 each.

Write for descriptive circular.



Cyclone Seeder

Postpaid

CYCLONE SEEDER. Automatic Feed adjustment. Gives a positive force feed. Is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed can not clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Beggarweed, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cowpeas, Millet, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Soy Beans, Sorghum, Turnip, Vetch, Wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

Canning Department

DO SOME HOME CANNING
Quit Wasting—Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any state in the union—due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable—and yet, there is probably less canning done than almost any other state; but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning; thus having money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

Just think of the great list of vegetables, fruits and meats (including fish) that we have here in Florida. There is usually a market for these products some time during the year. If the market is not satisfactory at the time of canning, it will be at some later date, and once properly canned, you don't have to dispose of it the same day, or give it away; for it will keep and if used for home consumption will mean the saving of many dollars in the way of living expenses. And when put up at home, you know that it is fresh, sweet and clean. It is just like putting money in the bank.

To the family with the canning habit, every meal may have spring time in it, with young tender vegetables, sweet ripe fruits, spring chickens, and fresh instead of heavy salt meats. Live better through more home canning. Canning is really long distance cooking—modern, progressive and sanitary. QUALITY home canned foods must become an important business for those taking it up from the business point of view. But the money is made or saved just the same, whether the products are used at home or sold.

Every housewife may run a miniature canning factory in her own kitchen, and on the farm this is especially economical and desirable. Enough vegetables annually go to waste from the average garden in Florida to supply the table of two states during the entire winter. But usually the farmer's wife cans her tomatoes, preserves her fruits, and leaves her most wholesome and nutritious vegetables to decay in the field, under the impression that it is impossible to keep them. This is a great mistake. It is almost as easy to keep corn or string beans as it is to keep tomatoes, if you know how.

The Home Can Sealer

Postpaid

The Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer, even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person on a large automatic machine. Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

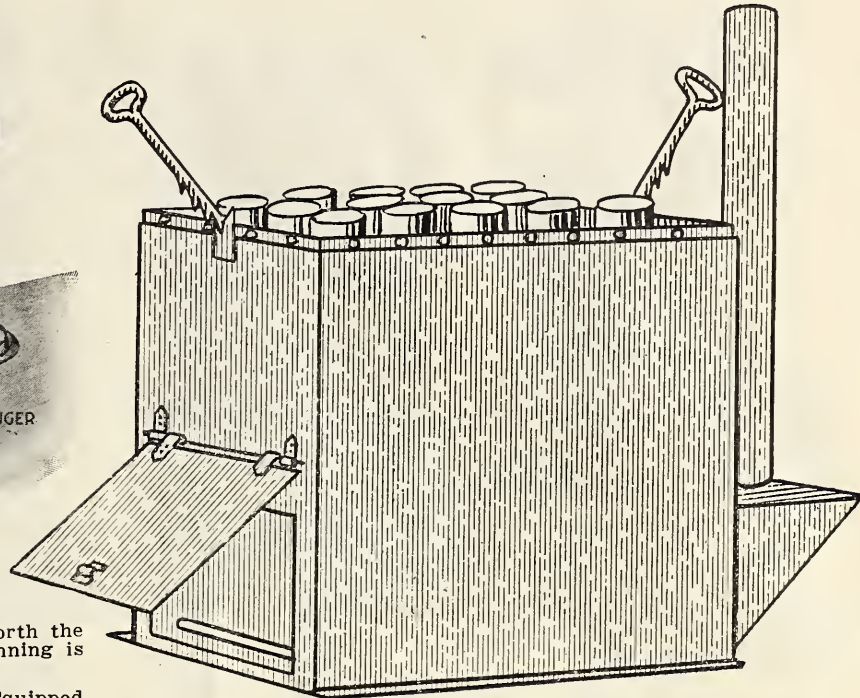
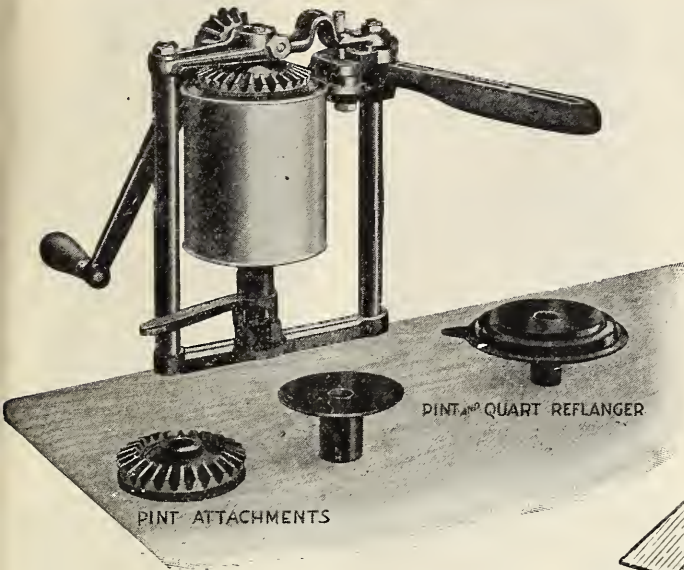
The Standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables.

The machine may be purchased to handle only one of these sizes, if desired, and at any time the attachments may be purchased to handle other sizes. The sizes are interchangeable, so that in a few minutes' time a No. 2 machine may be changed into a No. 3 machine, with the necessary attachments.

All of the machines are made to clamp to any ordinary table without the use of screws or bolts.

Home Sealers are economical from both financial and labor standpoints. You can use the sanitary cans from two to three times. You do not have the expense of fluxing fluid, sal ammoniac, solder, etc., for you don't need them. Just think of the labor and time saved by not having to use these extra accessories and the worry of heating the capping steels. Many times the housewife has a dozen or so cans to put up, but when she thinks of the unlimited drudgery of heating the irons and

CANNING DEPARTMENT—(Continued)



Farm Canning Machine

other labors of the old way, she figures that it isn't worth the effort for a few cans; but, by the modern method, canning is turned into pleasure.

This Sealer is so simple a child can operate it. Equipped with attachments to seal, open, reflare both No. 2 and No. 3 cans.

The Home Can Sealer will last a lifetime, but in case of breakage or loss of any part, same can easily be replaced. With this Sealer you will naturally need some sort of a cooker, if you are going to put up any quantity of vegetables, fruits or meats, hence, following, you will find some practical machines listed.

Home Can Sealer, with all necessary attachments for handling No. 2 and No. 3 cans, postpaid anywhere in state, \$21.00.

Farm Canning Machines

HOT WATER

(Not Prepaid)

We handled these machines for several years, which have proved quite satisfactory and perhaps one of the most economical in price, and doubtless more in use in Florida than any other canner, owing to the very moderate price. These machines come fully equipped and while the Sealer is not absolutely necessary, but in putting up a few hundred cans you will save enough money to pay for the Sealer, to say nothing of the labor and time saved. By the use of the Sealer, you can put up three times as much stuff in the same length of time.

No. CBN Outfit. Complete. Consists of one canner, two can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, pair of can tongs. Shipping weight, 55 pounds. Cooking capacity, 22 No. 2, or 16 No. 3 at one cooking, three layers. \$8.50.

No. CBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle and has the same accessories as No. CBN, with the additional scalding attachment. \$10.00.

No. CBBN Outfit. Complete. One canner, four can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, one pair of can tongs. Shipping weight, 80 pounds. Capacity, 44 No. 2, or 32 No. 3 cans at one cooking, three layers. \$13.00.

No. CBBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle as the No. CBBN, with the additional scalding attachment; also has the same accessories. \$18.00.

See our list of Fertilizers. They are standard throughout Florida. Put up in 100-lb. bags.

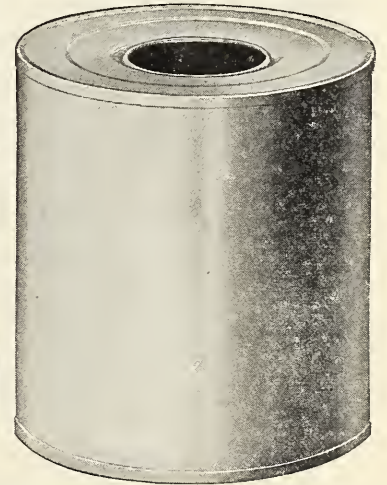
Cans

(Not Prepaid)

Do not order sanitary cans if you have not a can sealer.

NOTICE: It should be remembered when ordering cans that you can not use Sanitary cans without a sealer, therefore, don't get Standard and Sanitary cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our cans are packed.

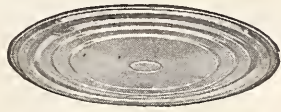
In our canning list this season we have added sanitary cans. This type can is growing more popular each season, and we feel that it is much more practical than any other can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two to three times, but it must be remembered that you cannot use sanitary cans without a sealer.



Standard Packer Can

	Case	1000
No. 2 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case).....	\$3.10	\$28.50
No. 3 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.00	37.00
No. 10 Standard Packer cans and caps, (50 to case).....	4.50	87.50
No. 2 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.00	27.50
No. 3 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.85	36.00
No. 10 Sanitary cans and caps, (50 to case).....	4.50	87.50
No. 2 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case)	3.05	28.00
No. 3 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case)	4.00	37.50
No. 5 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case).....	3.30	61.00
No. 10 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case).....	4.80	90.75
No. 5 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case).....	3.85	72.00
No. 10 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case).....	5.35	101.75

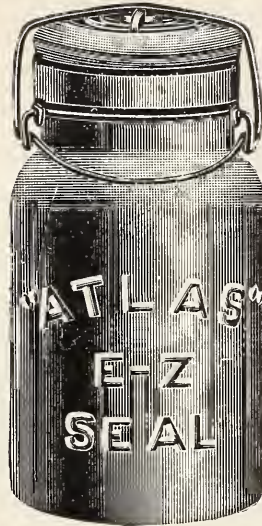
CANNING DEPARTMENT—(Continued)



Sanitary Can



10-lb. Syrup Pails



E. Z. Seal



Mason Screw Top

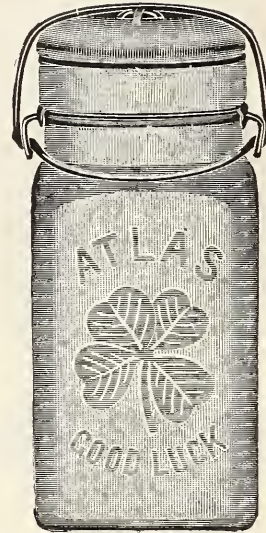
Canning Supplies

Prepaid

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Solder Wire	\$.05	\$.20	\$.65
Solder Bar .....	.05	.20	.65
Sal Ammoniac, pulverized.....	.05	.20	.75
Sal Ammoniac, bar.....	.05	.20	.75
Fluxing Fluid, Pint.....			.40
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100).....			.75
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary cans (per 100)			1.00
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary cans (per 100)			1.25
Extra Caps for No. 2 Friction Top (per 100) .....			.85
Extra Caps for No. 3 Friction Top (per 100)			1.00
Tipping Irons, each .....			.50
Capping Steel			1.50
Furnaces, each .....			.60



Fluxing Fluid



Good Luck Clear Glass

Canning Labels

Postpaid

Our labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors. We can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2.00 per 1,000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample labels. We can also have made up nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75c each. We carry labels for Beans, Corn, Tomatoes and Syrup.

	25	100	1,000
Price No. 2 and 3 Vegetable or Syrup.....	\$.25	\$.60	\$4.50
No. 5 .....	.25	.70	5.00
Syrup, gallon .....	.25	.80	5.50

Glass Jars

Not Prepaid

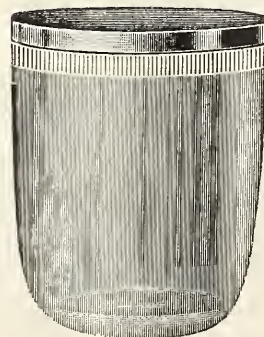
We handle screw top, E. Z. Seal and Good Luck Glass Jars in pints and quarts, also Jelly and Preserve glasses.

The Good Luck jars are clear white glass, used extensively by the Canning Clubs for exhibition purposes.

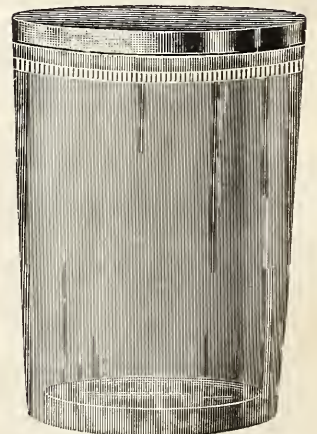
	Case
Pint Atlas Mason screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	\$.90
Quart Atlas screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.15
Pint E. Z. Seal top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.05
Quart E. Z. Seal top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.30
Pint Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	1.25
Quart Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	1.50

Preserve Glass, No. 184, 4-oz. Packed in cases of four dozen complete, per doz. 60c, per case \$2.00.

Glass Cap Preserve, No. 5250, 11-oz. Packed in cases of 2 doz., per doz. \$1.00, per case \$1.90.



Round Bottom Jelly Glass



Tumbler Shape Jelly Glass

Jelly Glasses, No. 85, size 1-3 pint, tumbler shape, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 50c, case \$2.50.

Jelly Glasses, No. 83, size ½ pint, tumbler shape, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 60c, case \$2.65.

Jelly Glasses, No. 1, 4-oz., round bottom, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 50c, case \$2.40.

Jelly Glasses, No. 28, 8-oz., round bottom, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 60c, case \$2.65.

Jar Rubbers, 10c doz. postpaid.

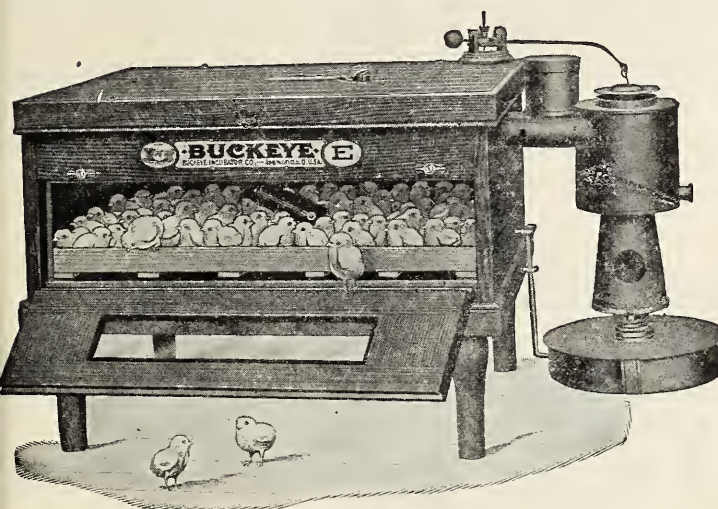
Poultry Department

We endeavor to carry the very best in Both Supplies and Feeds, and usually our Stocks are Complete, which means Quick Execution of All Orders

LET US SEND YOU THE HANDSOME BUCKEYE CATALOGUE

Buckeye Incubators

Freight Prepaid



No. 14—Style E.

Are guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator.

Why the Buckeye succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot water system. Without this wonderful system of hot water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

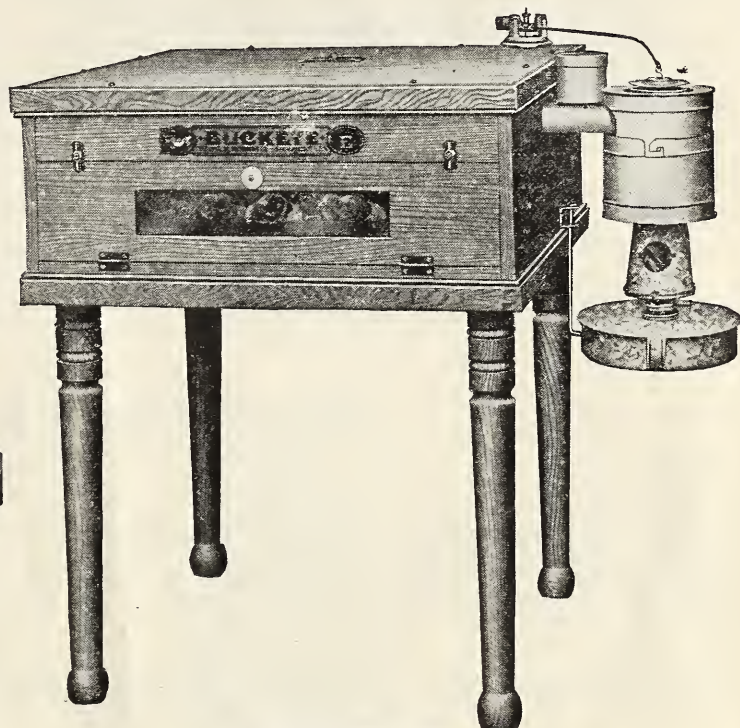
No. 14. Style E—65-Egg capacity. Price \$16.50. Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16. Style E—120-Egg. Price \$27.50. This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

No. 17. Style E—210-Egg. Price \$36.75. Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

Buckeye Guarantee.—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be



No. 16—Style E.

returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

Hatch more and Stronger Chicks.—The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary.—It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

Thermometer

Postpaid

(Standard Grade)

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes, angle pattern, flange turned over on upper edge to hook on wire or metal strip.

Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Incubator Thermometer Holder .....	.15
Brooder Thermometer	1.00
Syrup Thermometer	1.75
Syrup Hydrometer	1.25

Nest Eggs

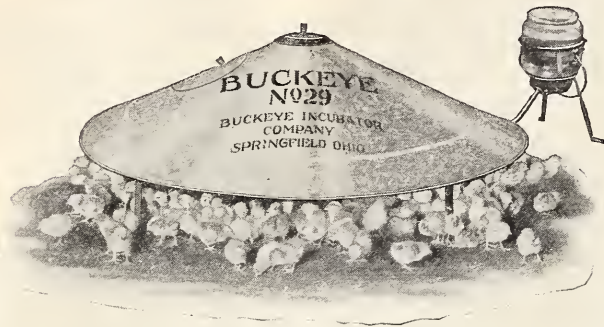
Postpaid

China, each 3c, per dozen.....	30c
Medicated, each 5c, per dozen.....	50c

POULTRY DEPARTMENT—(Continued)

Buckeye Blue Flame Brooders

Prepaid



Blue Flame Brooders fill a long felt need. The same guarantee goes with the Blue Flame Brooder as that which goes with the Buckeye Incubator.

The heat area in Blue Flame Brooders is practically confined to the diameter of the galvanized hover so that the chicks will brood under the hover instead of outside.

The heater furnished with these brooders is undoubtedly the most efficient Blue Flame Burner ever offered to the public.

The most striking feature of the Blue Flame Brooder is the remarkable simplicity.

There are no complicated levers, valves, or thermostats used in their construction. The visible oil feed makes it possible for the operator to regulate the size of flame with absolute accuracy, instead of guessing at it or depending upon regulators that do not regulate. When the temperature is once regulated, it will stay regulated indefinitely.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS.—A high power oil burning brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe and durable.

- | | | |
|---------|---|----------|
| NO. 29. | BLUE FLAME BROODER.—500 chick capacity, | \$22.50. |
| NO. 28. | BLUE FLAME BROODER.—350 chick capacity, | \$20.00. |
| NO. 27. | BLUE FLAME BROODER.—200 chick capacity, | \$17.50. |

Extra Parts for Incubators

Postpaid

Lamp Bowl, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	\$1.00	Drain Caps, for all Incubators.....	\$.25
Lamp Burner, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	.50	Filler Caps, for Incubator Tank or Lamp Bowl.....	.35
Lamp Chimney, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	.50	Hot Water Tanks for No. 14 Incubator.....	3.00
Lamp Wicks, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	.03	Hot Water Tanks for No. 16 Incubator.....	4.00
Connecting Rod and Nut for all Incubator Regulators.....	.50	Hot Water Tanks for No. 17 Incubator.....	6.00
Damper only, for all Incubators.....	.25		

QUALITY AND SERVICE

Our stocks are the very best produced in America and Europe, secured from growers that are absolutely conscientious in the production of their seeds and with a reputation to protect. Every pound of seed received by us is given a thorough germination test by an expert in our own laboratory, and if not up to standard we do not put it out.

ARE YOU A PRICE HUNTER OR DO YOU SEEK QUALITY?

If you are looking for bargain prices, you can always find them, for there is always plenty of junk peddlers of seed, with no reputation to protect, with no facilities by which they may know their stocks. Get away from the idea that something worth while can be had for nothing. The seed growers who have put brains, conscience, money and efforts into the production of seed stocks that are absolutely right, certainly want something in return, and this is also true of the dealer who is putting his reputation, life-blood and the very best in him together with the proper and efficient facilities for the protection of his customers. Is not such service and protection worth something to a

man planting a crop, and especially to the man who is absolutely dependent upon the outcome of the crop.

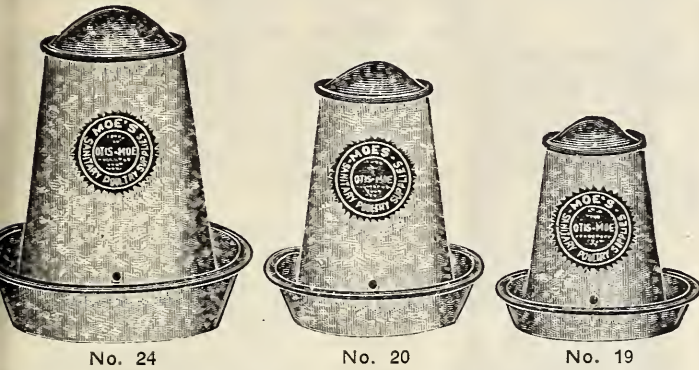
Of course we do not mean that exorbitant prices must be paid, but secure your seed from a source with knowledge of seeds and a reputation to protect, and not some individual or firm who knows absolutely nothing about seeds and their source, and cares less, and who never test their stocks. The best is always the cheapest at harvest time.

PRICES

When comparing our prices with those of firms located out of the state, don't forget that the freight or other transportation is a part of the cost of your seed and must be taken into account. Notwithstanding our prices are as a rule low (and lower in many instances) as other reputable firms located out of the state, but when cost of transportation is considered, ninety-nine times out of a hundred we are much cheaper, to say nothing of time saved and convenience. Take beans for example, the transportation rate is from a dollar to a dollar and a half less per bushel from Plant City to any Florida point than it would be from almost any point shipped from out of the state. This is worth considering, and is a part of your seed cost.

Poultry Accessories

Prepaid



No. 24

No. 20

No. 19

BOTTOM FILLED FOUNTAINS. This fountain fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes. No. 19, 1 quart, 40c; No. 20, ½ gal., 50c; No. 24, 1 gal. 75c.

MOE'S DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGHS



Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

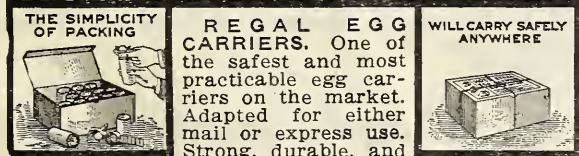
No. 58 Length 12 in.....	Each \$.50
No. 59 Length 18 in.	Each .65
No. 60 Length 24 in.....	Each .75

MOE'S IDEAL POULTRY PUNCH

A New Improved Punch. Works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3½ in. Nickel plated.

No. 39 Moe's Ideal Punch.....	Each 50c
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MOE'S REGAL EGG CARRIER



severest jolt without breaking or affecting the eggs. Can be used time after time. Three sizes, No. 14, 15 eggs, 25c; No. 15, 30 eggs, 40c; No. 16, 50 eggs, 70c.

CHAMPION ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS



Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c, 25 bands 25c, 50 bands 45c, 100 bands 85c.

MOE'S EGG TESTER

Used to test fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air-cell.

No. 48, One size only, each.....	\$0.35
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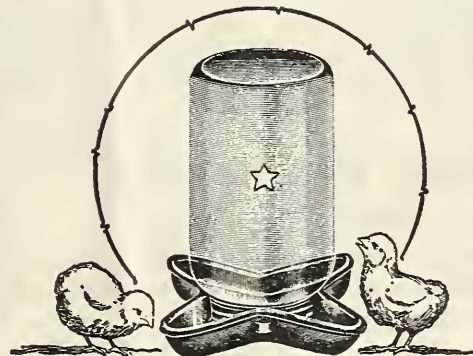
No. 90

No. 9

No. 45

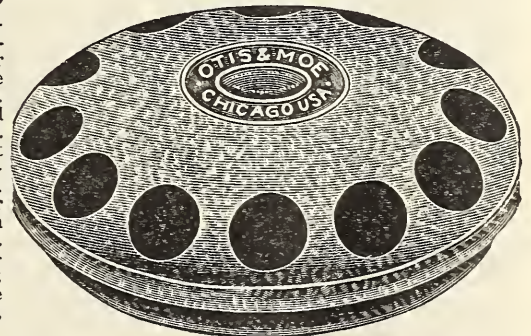
GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, Shell and Charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practicable. Made of best galvanized iron. Three sizes. No. 45 for baby chicks, 45c; No. 9 for grown birds, \$1.00; No. 90 for grown birds, \$1.50.



STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER. Simple, practical and durable. Will fit pint, quart or ½ gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary and cheap. Little chicks can not get drowned and can be used for feed as well as water. One size, No. 32, without jar, 20c.

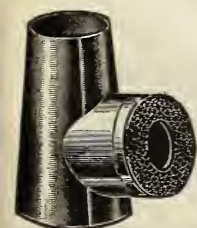
ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS. A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks can not get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes. No. 11, eight feeding holes, 25c; No. 12, twelve feeding holes, 35c.



MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPERS

A strictly high quality hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35, width 8½ in., each.....	\$1.50
No. 36, width 12 in., each.....	2.00
No. 37, width 24 in., each.....	2.75





MEAT SCRAPS.—For maximum results your poultry must have meat. This is especially true in late Fall and Winter when there are no bugs and other insects. Beef Scrap should be fed every other day, using 10% Beef Scraps mixed with scratch, mash, bran, shorts, meal, and any other feed you may use, or the Beef Scraps can be fed alone. We handle only the best grade, and we guarantee it to be sweet, pure and fresh. If your flock is not paying as it should, try feeding Beef Scrap, and watch the nests fill up and the general improved condition of your fowls.

A pullet which doesn't begin to lay before cold weather is a dead loss until spring. She does nothing at all to earn her board during the time that eggs are bringing the best prices.

Pushing late pullets to maturity in the fall has been proven not only possible, but practical and profitable. In successfully accomplishing this, the chief factor is the ration. And the chief essential in the ration is protein, the bone and muscle builder, the principal food element is meat.

During the breeding season, and for a month preceding it the breeding flock should be fed very strongly—should be given free access to "Van Iderstine's High Protein Meat Scraps", as well as plenty of green feed and lime. They will balance their own ration to a nicety. Lb. 7c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.25.

ROLLED OATS for chicks. Oat meal is being used by many of the most successful poultrymen, as it has been proven to be among the very best feeds for young chicks. Oat meal seems to put them in a good strong, healthy, growing condition. Oat meal should be fed to the chick about twice a day for a month or six weeks. Of course, some grain ration should be fed in connection with Oat Meal. Lb. 8c, 5 lbs. 35c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 1 bag (90 lbs.) \$4.50.

Thomas' Hog Powder

Not Prepaid

Thomas' Hog Powder saves the bacon. One of the most wonderful hog medicines on the market. A disease preventive, tonic and worm expeller.

Aside from the medicinal properties of this preparation as a preventive of such diseases as cholera and thumps, it is a worm expeller. To hasten fattening it should be fed regularly during season, as it will keep the hog hearty and hungry, which means saving time and feed.

Thomas' Hog Powder properly and systematically used will keep your hogs free of all diseases and in a thriving condition. Meat is too high to lose any of it unnecessarily, and you may rest assured that you will raise practically every pig by the systematic use of this most wonderful remedy.

Results guaranteed. After using Thomas' Hog Powder by directions which are enclosed with each pail, and you are not satisfied that your stock has been wonderfully benefited, tell us and your money will be returned without question. We know what Thomas' Hog Powder has done in the Plant City section and know what it will do for you. 15-lb. pail \$3.00.

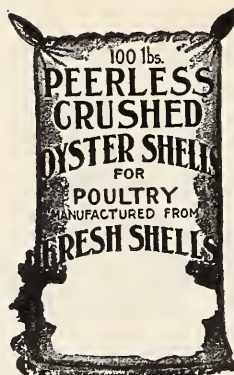
MICA GRIT.—A wonderful aid to digestion. This is the fowl's teeth. There is very little gravel or grit found in most parts of Florida, therefore this grit must be secured elsewhere for our poultry. Every successful poultryman knows the value of plenty of grit on the poultry yard at all times. Two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for adult chickens. Lb. 2½c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Stuart, Fla., April 6, 1923.

I planted one-fourth acre Kilgore Selected Globe tomato this past season. Yield over 200 crates marketable tomatoes; they averaged at least two-thirds fancy. Vines hold up extra well. I expect to use this tomato another season. Quality good. Very few ill shapes.

Yours very truly,
W. H. BOYNTON.

ALFALFA MEAL.—This is a splendid thing for your chickens where you have no green feed for them, and especially in late Fall and Winter. When moistened with a little water, does splendidly as a green feed. Lb. 4c, 25 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



OYSTER SHELL.—Serves three-fold. First, it helps to grind the food; second, the lime properties correct any acidity of the stomach; third, it is a wonderful egg shell producer. Shell is cheap, hence keep it in plentiful supply where your fowls can get at it. Comes in two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for grown birds. Lb. 2c, 25 lbs. 40c, 100 lbs. \$1.00.

CRUSHED BONE.—Made from clean, fresh bone with all oil and moisture taken out, leaving only such elements as lime, phosphate and protein. Keep plenty of Bone within easy access to the fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BONE MEAL.—Finely ground, clean, fresh bone and for the young chicks principally, however, used very extensively in mash feeds. If you make your own mash use 5% Bone Meal. A fine thing for chicks or grown fowls. Lb. .06, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CHARCOAL.—Blood purifier, assists digestion and promotes the health generally. Charcoal is used by all the successful poultry men. Two sizes, fine size for chicks, and mash, and medium for grown fowls. Lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Conkey's and Lee's Poultry

Remedies

Postpaid

Conkey's Roup Remedy	\$.25
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy.....	.25
Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.25
Conkey's Cholera Cure.....	.25
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.....	.25
Lee's Germozone, 4-oz. bottle 40c; 12-oz. bottle.....	.75

More Eggs

Postpaid

Reefer's More Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg producer and be convinced. If not satisfied money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Package 25c.

Liquid Smoke

Can not be sent by mail

Not Prepaid

FIGARO PRESERVAR. A liquid compound made by condensing wood smoke and the addition of other beneficial ingredients. A perfect agent for curing salt meat, being better and more economical than the old fashioned smoke house. Thousands are curing their meat the new way. 20 oz. bottle takes care of 250 pounds of meat. 20 oz. bottle 75c, 40 oz. bottle \$1.00.

No longer necessary to send postage for seed in packets and "quarts". We prepay up to quarts inclusive. Do not however overlook the necessary postage on "pecks", "bushels". This will save delay.

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEED

Not Prepaid

FUL-O-PEP POULTRY FEEDS INCLUDE A PROPER FEED FOR EVERY STAGE OF CHICK LIFE

WRITE FOR FREE FUL-O-PEP CALENDAR TELLING ALL ABOUT THE FUL-O-PEP WAY OF RAISING POULTRY



Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed

The base of Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed is oatmeal. Besides oatmeal there are but two other ingredients, wheat and corn. Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed is blended "just right." Give it a trial. 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.10, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed

To be fed in place of fine chick feed just as soon as the chicks are old enough to be weaned from the regular chick size—usually at the age of three weeks. Rich in wheat and hulled oats—quality stands out all over this brand. Be sure to feed it in conjunction with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and prevent waste. 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.10, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

"The Ful-O-Pep Way Makes Poultry Pay"



FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

Reigns supreme over all other mash feeds as "the last word" in egg production. Known from coast to coast as the "feed that has made good." Used by large and small poultry raisers. Recommended by everyone throughout the poultry world. Nothing like it ever offered before for making eggs. Be sure you have the 1923 poultry calendar. Follow the Ful-O-Pep way. Success will be yours. 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.15, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

Full-O-Pep Chick Starter is the feed to use during the critical baby chick age. For the first few days the chick is largely sustained by the yolk it absorbed while in the shell. Our Starter is mild, soft and easily assimilated—just the feed to carry on and strengthen nature's process. It has the materials for making bone, tissue and feathers, as well as for developing digestive capacity.

Full-O-Pep Chick Starter is composed of Oatmeal, Ground Puffed Wheat, Bone Meal, Fish Scrap and other valuable products. Price, 8 1/3 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH GRAINS

The highest quality scratch feed on the market. Contains corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, milo, and sunflower seed. In feeding the Ful-O-Pep Way it is important to use this grade of scratch feed. No other can be "just as good," because this feed has been formulated to be fed in conjunction with Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. No other will do. 10 lbs. 45c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$3.00.



Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

When fed according to the Ful-O-Pep Way, Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash will produce more pounds of gain in weight on less feed than any other feed on the market. This has been the experience of thousands of other poultry raisers and for this reason it is the cheapest priced feed one can use. The birds at all stages of growth are larger than other birds fed on any other feed. More chicks are raised—no digestive disturbances due to feeding when Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is used. You are strongly urged to give it a trial. The results will amaze you. Made of oatmeal, meat and fish scraps, some bran, corn meal and hominy feed. 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.15, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

"Dry Mash Makes Eggs The More Mash—More Eggs"



DR. HESS

Poultry and Stock Preparations

Prescriptions of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.)

Not prepaid except 25c and 50c packets, also pints and quarts

Dr. Hess Poultry

Pan-a-ce-a



makes poultry healthy; makes hens lay; not a stimulant, but a tonic, that tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle, and compels each hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket.

It also contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle—a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 25c, 5 lbs. 75c, 12 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pail \$3.00.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess Roup Remedy

For Roup, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. 4-oz. cans 25c, 10-oz. cans 50c.

Guaranteed



Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 1-lb. pkg. 25c, 2½-lb. pkg. 50c. **Guaranteed.**

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

Non-poisonous and non-irritating and guaranteed to be absolutely uniform in strength at all times. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons effective solution. Spray it on roosts. Sprinkle it over the runs and in all cracks and crevices. Spray it on cattle and horses. Makes a splendid dip for hogs and sheep. It's a sure parasite and disease germ destroyer. Purifies stables, troughs, sinks, drains. Pint 40c, qt. 60c, ½ gallon \$1.10, gallon \$1.75. **Guaranteed.**



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Formula printed on every package.

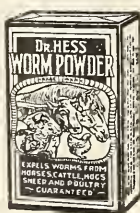
Every ingredient endorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other high medical authorities. It aids digestion, makes stock healthy, and expels worms. Helps stock convert more ration into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. Every pound backed by the Dr. Hess & Clark unqualified guarantee. 2 lb. pkg. 25c, 4½ lb.

pkg. 50c, 10-lb. pkg. \$1.00, 25-lb. pail \$2.50.

Dr. Hess Worm Powder

For horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. It is highly concentrated and is an effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. Price, 1½ lbs. 50c.

Guaranteed



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser



Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Quart 60c, ½ gal. 90c, gallon \$1.50. **Guaranteed.**

Dr. Hess Heave Powder

A dependable preparation for relieving horses of heaves, chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; with careful diet, the frequent use of this valuable preparation will afford permanent relief in the majority of cases. Price, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c.



YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Crates

Not Prepaid

We will ship you one crate or a carload
Our crate material is standard and highest grade

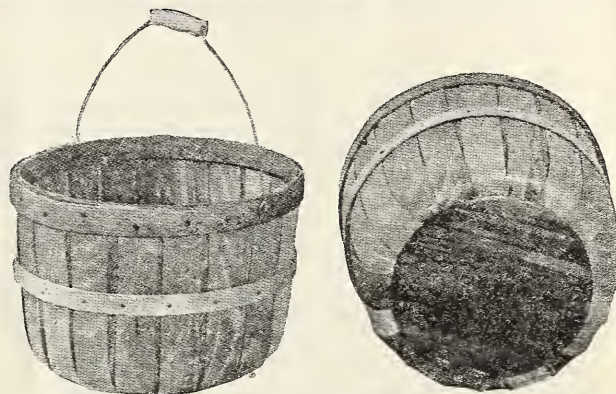
	Each
Bean Hampers (28 quart), complete.....	16c
Bushel boxes (1 bushel), complete	20c
Cabbage crates (100 lbs.), complete	32c
Cabbage or Lettuce hampers (48 qts.), complete	17c
Egg Plant crates (1 3-5 bu.), complete.....	23c
Pepper crates (1 3-5 bu.), complete.....	23c
Tomato crates (six baskets), complete	25c
Strawberry crates, with dividers.....	31c
Strawberry crates, without dividers.....	22c
Strawberry cups (1000 to crate), 1c each, \$8.00 per 1000.	

Following shows crates used for shipment of different items.
Hampers—Beans, potatoes, cucumbers and okra.
 Under present ruling potatoes and cucumbers can not be shipped by express in hampers, but must be shipped in bushel boxes where less than car lots.
Bushel Boxes—Cucumbers and potatoes.
Cabbage Crates—Cabbage.
Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers—Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce.
Pepper Crate (same as egg plant)—Carrots, corn, egg plant, onions, parsnips, pepper, squash and turnips.
Tomato Crates—Okra and tomato.
Strawberry Cups—Brussels sprouts and strawberries.

PICKING BASKETS

Prepaid

We offer a very serviceable and yet inexpensive half bushel picking basket made of hickory with flat board bottom, with heavy galvanized wires running in opposite directions under basket from end of handle to end of handle. Very strong and durable and being made of hickory will not warp. The handle has a large wood grasp. Excellent for picking vegetables, fruits, cantaloupes and general utility purposes. Each 60c, doz. \$6.00, fifty \$22.50.



Raffia

Postpaid

You will find Raffia very valuable for tying up or bunching vegetables and used extensively in staking tomatoes and various other plants.

Price, lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Bale 225 lbs.
30c	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$31.00

Colored raffia for making baskets and Fancy work. Navy Blue, Rose, Black, Apple Green, Orange, Light Yellow, Bottle Green, Mahogany, Violet, Seal Brown, Special Bright Red, Holly Red. 1/4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

NITRATE OF SODA

PUT UP IN 100-LB. BAGS
Not Prepaid

Many times at small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of one or two hundred pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate. 100 lbs. \$3.50, ton \$68.00.

LIME

Not Prepaid

Hydrated Lime.—Our lime is put up in fifty pound paper bags, making it extremely convenient to handle. Lime is a wonderful land sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being taken in, also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of half ton to ton per acre broadcast before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour the heavier the application should be, but on older land where much of the sourness has been worked out, your application need not be so heavy.

Hydrated Lime is the proper kind to use on your soil, as the unslaked lime is too strong and if you get too much in one spot it will injure your crop, which is not the case with Hydrated. 50 lb. bag 60c, ton \$22.50, half ton at ton rate.

HARDWOOD ASHES

Not Prepaid

Put up in hundred pound bags
100 lbs. \$1.60, ton \$30.00

KAINIT (German)

Not Prepaid

Put up in hundred pound bags
100 lbs. \$1.00, ton \$18.00

COTTON SEED MEAL

Not Prepaid

High grade 7%

Write for price

FERTILIZERS

FISH BASE---It Smells Awful

KILGORE'S SPECIAL BRANDS

These fertilizers are put up by our SPECIAL FORMULAS and under our own name, and you can not buy fertilizer that will give better results, as our special brands are properly balanced for Florida soils.

THE AMMONIATES used in our special brands are derived mainly from organic matter instead of minerals, in other words they are made with a fish base and there is absolutely no better result producing source than fish. If you don't want fertilizer that smells like real fertilizer (with the stink in it) better not buy our Special Brands.

PUT UP IN 100-POUND BAGS

Not Prepaid

KILGORE'S TREE GROWER SPECIAL

This is a fine brand for early spring and summer applications, as the high ammonia gives them a good start in the spring and further applications keep them thrifty. Young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. First application January or February, second in June, third in September and last latter part November which should be lower in ammonia and higher in potash to harden up tree for winter. Fertilize the young trees a pound each time for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized two to three times, first application with Tree Grower early spring, second application June and third application with Potash Special in November. Fertilize according to size and age, from 15 to 25 lbs. each application.

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$36.50 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	6
Potash, Actual	1

KILGORE'S FRUIT AND VINE SPECIAL

On account of high content of potash the Fruit and Vine is used largely as second application to bring about perfect development and hardening or firming fruits and vegetables, giving them fine carrying condition where used on fruits, berries, potatoes, egg plants, onions, tomatoes and all fruit trees, especially citrus, as a second or last application.

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$38.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Potash, Actual	5

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL

The Vegetable fertilizer is probably used more generally than any other brand and fine for all manner of vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peas, pepper, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, in fact all kinds of vegetables. Vegetable being high in ammonia gives quick, vigorous growth, but for second application Fruit and Vine makes a good combination where the particular vegetable needs potash to make firm and increase carrying quality.

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$38.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2

KILGORE'S WAUCHULA TRUCKER

The analysis of this brand is suited to a great variety of crops as it is high in both ammonia and potash and has been a standard analysis with the

Wauchula growers for years and with our fish base it can not be excelled.

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$43.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash Actual	3

KILGORE'S POTASH SPECIAL

If you want something high in Potash, Kilgore's Potash Special should fill your needs, especially recommended for last application on citrus fruit trees in fall.

100 lbs., \$2.20; Ton, \$41.50 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	6
Potash	10

KILGORE'S IRISH POTATO SPECIAL

A complete fertilizer for Irish potatoes.

100 lbs., \$2.10; Ton, \$40.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash, Actual	2

KILGORE'S MELON SPECIAL

Melon Special is a complete fertilizer for Water-melons and Cantaloupes.

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$43.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash	3

KILGORE'S CANE, CORN AND SWEET POTATO

This brand is used extensively for Corn, Cane and Sweet Potatoes.

100 lbs., \$1.80; Ton, \$34.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Potash	1

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY GROWER

This is a splendid formula to use at time of setting out berries, as it is high in Ammonia, which will produce large thrifty bush. Also good all-round fertilizer for vegetables.

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$38.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	4
Available Phosphoric Acid	7
Potash	2

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY FRUITER

This brand will give wonderful results used when berries begin to bloom and set fruit and all continued applications.

100 lbs., \$2.00; Ton, \$38.00 Guaranteed Analysis

Ammonia	3
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Potash	5

Manure Needed

With All Chemical Fertilizers

Florida growers have found that the use of chemical fertilizers alone is not enough to grow the biggest crops and keep the soil in profit-making condition.

Florida soil **NEEDS** manure. It needs manure, not only for the plant food that manure supplies, but for the humus it adds to the soil. Humus makes poor, thin soils rich. It unlocks the fertility already present. It puts the soil in condition to get 100% value out of the chemical fertilizer you do use. It keeps the soil healthy.

WIZARD

TRADE **BRAND** MARK

CONCENTRATED

(Weedless) **MANURE**

The finest natural manure—nothing else added—made easy to handle by an extensive process of drying, sterilizing, grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. The equivalent of a whole wagon load of stable manure in each bag. Positively the best natural fertilizer for your soil and crops.

FOR making things get up and grow, **WIZARD** has no equal. One grower south of Tampa gained practically a whole year by using **WIZARD** in setting out his orange and grapefruit trees, over his next neighbor who planted at the same time but without **WIZARD**.

Fruit Growing

Be sure and use **WIZARD** when setting out new fruit trees and bushes. Mix a few pounds thoroughly into the soil in bottom of the hole before setting and some more in the soil as it is filled in. Cultivate well into the top soil around growing stock, 10 to 20 pounds for a good sized tree. Always mix as well as possible with the soil because it is getting the tiny particles of manure in contact with the tiny particles of soil that does the work.

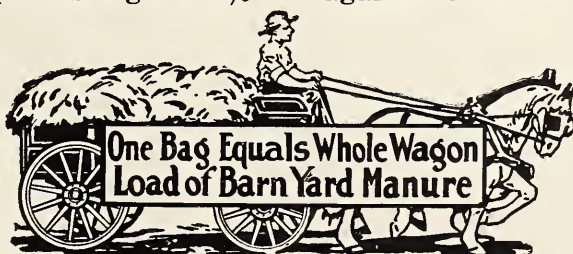
Vegetable Crops

For best results, use **WIZARD** when raising vegetables under glass or in the field. It simply can't be beaten for making things grow. Use from 1,000 pounds to a ton per acre if applied broadcast and harrowed in; or drill in 200 to 500 pounds ahead of planting. Side dress with **WIZARD** when ready to force for market, and you'll beat the other fellow who doesn't realize that chemical fertilizer needs manure to help the soil get 100%

Write for Booklet giving complete details of

WIZARD

MANURES



of value out of the chemical plant food you buy.

Remember—the continued use of chemical fertilizer is bound to give your soil **indigestion**, so that it can't digest all the chemical plant food you feed it. Thousands of dollars are wasted yearly by Florida growers thru feeding costly fertilizer to sick soils that can only absorb a small part of the nourishment it supplies. **WIZARD**—pure manure made easy to use—restores health to sick soils, keeps healthy soils vigorous and makes them unlock the plant food they contain.

No fertilizing is complete unless used with **WIZARD**. Get every dollar's worth of high priced chemical plant food out of your fertilizer. **WIZARD** Manure will do it for you.

Use **WIZARD** Sure

A money-maker for every grower! Insures results! Always safe! Easy to use! Not only grows more but builds up your soil; makes it richer year after year. The ideal natural fertilizer for every crop. **WIZARD** gives you all the advantages of animal manure with none of its many objectionable features. It has made money for thousands of growers for more than fifteen years. Use it just once and know the convenience and success it will bring, and you will never plant again without it.

Price
Not prepaid
100 lbs. Ton

Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure	1.80	34.25
Wizard Brand Pure Sheep Manure	2.00	38.25

ROSES

THE QUEEN OF ALL FLOWERS

We Pay the Postage

Our Rose bushes are grown by one of the very best nurseries in the State, and will be sent direct from the nursery to you. These Rose bushes will not be ready for delivery before December 1st, but order should be placed at this time or some months before December so there will be no disappointment in getting varieties desired and when wanted.

Description of Varieties

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. (T.) Color is deep lemon-yellow, which intensifies as the blooms develop; flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. We have carefully tested this rose, and find it the most satisfactory yellow variety recently introduced. Strong, upright growth.

CHROMATELLA. (N.) Sometimes called Pillar of Gold. One of our best yellow climbers. Clear, deep yellow with sulphur edgings. Full and fragrant. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

CL. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (H.Ch.) An exact counterpart of the bush form of that superb rose, Gruss an Teplitz, except that it is a vigorous climber. A perfect sheet of dazzling crimson when in bloom.

CL. HELEN GOULD. (C. H. T.) A perfect Helen Gould that is a strong climber, with handsome foliage.

DR. VAN FLEET. (H.W.) Rank climber, with the glossy Wichuriana foliage. Flowers a remarkable shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center, large and double.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. (T.) Lemon-yellow. Buds beautifully formed. Good grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.

JAMES SPRUNT. (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson. Very full and sweet. Popular climber. Good bloomer.

J. B. CLARK. (H.P.) Intense flaming scarlet. Well-formed cup-shaped blooms of splendid substance borne on upright, stiff stems. A strong grower and should be in every rose garden.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong, spreading habit.

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE. (T.) Creamy-white, double, fragrant blooms. Good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAD. JULES GROLEZ. (H.T.) Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAD. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy-bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without them. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAMAN COCHET (Pink). (T.) Rosy-pink, shadings of silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well out, of large size, and opening into full, double, fragrant bloom. Medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET (White). (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the Pink Cochet, and of such a pearly-white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

MARECHAL NEIL (Yellow). (Cl.N.) The grand old Southern favorite, with a fragrance equaled by none. Full, double, golden-yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at the door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

MINNIE FRANCES. (T.) Rich, chamois-red, shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds daintily long and pointed.

PAUL NEYRON. (H.P.) Largest rose known, even surpassing hothouse American Beauties. Deep, rosy-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

RADIANCE. Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine; a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There is no finer rose grown than this. The Red and Pink Radiance roses are the most popular roses in the U. S. today. They do well on their own roots, but these grafted Radiance roses are absolutely wonderful.



RADIANCE

RED RADIANCE. Stands among red roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut. It is a remarkable bloomer, being constantly in flower from early spring until freezing weather.

SNOWFLAKE. (T.) Pure creamy white. Always a favorite wherever grown. Vigorous grower of spreading habit.

WELLESLEY. (H.T.) A beautiful shade of pink, the outside of petals being very bright pink in color and reverse of silvery shadings. Healthy, strong, upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best all-purpose roses.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY or FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (H.P.) One of the purest white roses known. Sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Blooms borne on good, stiff stems with splendid foliage. Upright, strong grower.

ALL STRONG, FIELD GROWN BUDDED STOCK HALF DOZEN AT DOZEN RATE

	Each	Per Doz.
Size—1 year strong.....	\$.60	\$6.00
Size—2 year large.....	.70	7.80

PRICE RADIANCE, RED RADIANCE AND MARECHAL NEIL

	Each	Per Doz.
Size—1 year strong	\$.70	\$7.80
Size—2 year large .....	.90	9.60

KILGORE SEED COMPANY, - PLANT CITY, FLORIDA